The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 7.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Charles O'Conor Bows to Blanton Duncan.

A. T. Stewart Sets Himself Right Before the People.

Encouraging Reports from Maine and Southern New York.

A Promising State of Things in Oregon.

Numberless Accessions of Prominent Men to the Liberal Ranks.

The Progress of the Campaign in Indiana.

General Hurlbut and His Troublesome Record.

The Liberal Wave Irresistible.

Miscellaneous Political News from Different Sections.

CHARLES O'CONOR BOWS TO BLANTON DUNCAN—A. T. STEWART SETS HIMSELF RIGHT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM MAINE AND SOUTHERN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Chas. O'Conor has put himself, so says the interviewers, in line with the Liberal Republican movement, and will consent to run for President. Mr. O'Conor said to the *Herald* reporter: "I have reason to feel, and do feel, warm regard for Horace Greeley, and if my estimate of him as a candidate for the Presidency were to be based solely on my personal feelings or dislikes, he should not want whatever support I could give him. But with the Democratic party should interest itself in Mr Greeley's fortunes, is what I never could comprehend, especially when one remembers Greeley would never lay he would run if he was not indorsed at Baltimore."

The *Herald* says, editorially, concerning O'Conor's frank movement to elect Grant: "We entertain the opinion that this Louisville Convention will prove a failure. That it comes too late as a third party movement, and even should it put a full ticket into the field, with so respectable a name as Chas. O'Conor at its head, its success will be so utterly hopeless, and its mission so self evident, that, in the end, its best friends will see the policy of throwing away their votes on it, and will divide between Grant and Greeley, according to their several inclinations."

A. T. Stewart authorizes the *News* to deny the statement that he has ever said the election of Greeley would be a national calamity. On the contrary, Mr. Stewart asserts that, in his opinion, a financial panic is much more likely to occur if the present party remains in power.

The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting on the 15th of September in Union Square promises to be one of the largest ever held in New York. The wigwam to be erected on the north side of the square will contain 4,000 people. Six stands will be erected at various points outside. Irving Hall and Tammany Hall have also been engaged. Among the speakers invited are Horatio Seymour, Senator Sumner, Senator Schurz, Senator Trumbull, and Governor Hendricks are among the speakers invited.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, General Superintendent of the Grantite establishment in Washington for the manufacturing of political documents, has, in the exercise of his remarkable foresight, seen fit to announce that he stands ready to place $10,000 of his money against the same amount of greenbacks belonging to any party who shall declare and affirm the belief that Pennsylvania will not choose Grant Electors by a majority of 40,000. If Mr. Chandler could not spare the amount mentioned, pity for his mistaken venture might be the result.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners, yesterday, the following propositions from the abstract men were read: First, that a copy of the original entry books, the original judgment docket of Shortall & Heard, tax-sale books of the same firm, index to estates, and land-book containing the entries of land in Cook County in the Government offices in Palatine, Vandalia, and Chicago, will be sold to the county for the sum of $450,000. The second proposition is, that the above named books, with the exception of the tax-sale books, may be had for $400,000, the county to pay the expense of copying. The original entries and their identification. The communication, with letters from business men relating thereto, was referred to the special Committee on Abstracts.

Jailer Stone, of the Cook County jail, was the victim of an unpleasant surprise party last evening. A youthful criminal, who was serving out an eighteen months' term, and who, on account of general good behavior, was allowed the liberty of the halls, conceived the idea, in the brief absence of the Jailer, that he might, with the cell keys which he found hanging just inside the outer door, release three other youths, particular friends of his in crime, and accordingly put his original idea into execution. Mr. Stone, on returning, was soon made aware of what had transpired, for on entering the outer door and securing it behind him he was confronted by the four youngsters, each with a cooked pistol, and was made to understand that they desired to leave the premises. The surprised jailer tried by argument to convince the young culprits of the impropriety of their proceedings, but the only reply he received was a dose from a slungshot in the hands of one of the parties. He thereupon succumbed to the inevitable, and the criminal quartette made their exeunt without bidding their keeper a formal good-bye. It may not be out of place to suggest that hereafter parties visiting prisoners confined in the jail be requested to leave their firearms in the corridor.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and were generally strong, except in wheat and corn, which were weakened by very liberal receipts. Mess pork was quiet but firm, at $14.60@14.65 seller the month, and $14.60@14.75 seller September. Lard was quiet and firm at 8 1-2c per lb for winter, and 8 1-8c for summer rendered. Meats were a shade firmer, at 6 1-2c for shoulders, and 8 3-4@9 for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and firm, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, but 1-2c higher, closing at 8 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active, but panicky, and declined 2c per bu on cash, closing at 72@72 1-2 cash or seller the month, 70@70 1-2 seller September. Corn was active, but weak, declining 1 1-4c, and closing at 34 1-4@34 3-8c cash, and 40 1-4c seller September. Oats were quiet and unchanged, closing at 27 1-2@27 5-8c cash, and 26 1-2c seller September. Rye was more active and firm, at 56c for No 2. Barley was in good request, and 1@1 1-2c higher, closing firm at 62c for No 2 cash or seller September. Hogs were in good demand at Saturday's prices, selling at $4.50@4.80 for coarse heavy to choice packing. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK.

A Sensible Suggestion by the International Society.

Excessive Heat—The Thermometer 100 Degrees in the Shade.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CHICAGO LADY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Caroline Lenson, a widow lady, aged 65 years, a resident of Chicago, where she owns considerable property, arrived in this city from Europe, where she had been travelling for some time, and stopped at the residence of Edward P. Fite, No. 40 Monroe street. As she expected letters from her agent and other persons in Chicago, she concluded, on last Thursday morning, to go after them to some place in Wooster street. She went out about 10 o'clock in the morning, and has not since been heard from, nor has any one answering her description met with any accident that has come under the cognizance of the police. Mrs. Lenson was dressed in mourning, and is said to be worth about $200,000. A description of the missing lady has been telegraphed to all the police stations, and the police are industriously prosecuting a search for her.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

Mrs. Caroline L. Linson, a wealthy Chicago lady, whose mysterious disappearance was reported to the police, returned to her friends this evening, having, it is stated, been calling on Brooklyn acquaintances for several days.

STOCKS.

Stock speculation to-day was tame. When gold broke, early in the day, there was an active buying movement of stocks, but after the First Board the market became dull, and prices were only maintained during the remainder of the day. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong and active through out. After this stock, the principal dealings were in Erie, Lake Shore, and Northwestern common. The feature of the day is the decline in gold of nearly 1 per cent, and gave rise to a great deal of discussion. The prevailing opinion was that sales had been made by those who had, late been holding large amounts for higher prices.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The decline is still on foreign exchange, which advanced to 109 for prime sixty days' sterling.

MONEY

easy at about 3 per cent for call loans.

GOLD,

this afternoon, sold at 114¼, 114¼, and 114¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103@103½; Union Pacific firsts, 88@89; land grants, 83@84; incomes, 86@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour is moderate. Good shipping ground shipping steady. Common unsalable and easier. Choice old family steady. New dull and easier. At the close the market was inactive and lower for most grades, of new common spring wheat closing dull and heavy. Limited inquiry for wheat, and with more liberal offerings and unfavorable Liverpool advices, buyers held off. Market closed lower, with prices nominal. No sales of spring. The break at Chicago checks the shipping demand.

PROVISIONS.

Pork weaker and quiet, the demand being chiefly for trade; for future delivery dull. Cut meats heavy and quiet. Bacon firm, and in fair demand. Lard heavy and dull.

[To the Associated Press.]
THE INTERNATIONALS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The General Council of the International Society met yesterday, but did nothing beyond appointing a Committee to receive any authorities that may call on the poor at cost prices. The attendance was thin.

GAMBLERS ROUTED.

Under instructions of Deputy Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Police Commissioners, the police of that city raided on the gamblers at Coney Island yesterday, the orgies of the three-card monte tables into the surf, and scattering the thieves.

YELLOW FEVER.

No more cases of yellow fever have appeared in the harbor since Saturday.

BRAVE ROBBERY.

Thomas & Co.'s jewelry manufacturing establishment, at Chencuit, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, and $12,000 worth of jewelry was stolen.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Anthony Jenning, Dan Dey, Joseph Kean, and another, name unknown, were drowned while bathing at Rockaway yesterday.

Arrived—The Canada and Minia, from Liverpool, and the Mazeppa, from Vera Cruz; also, the City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

The heat to-day is more excessive than yesterday. The thermometer in the shade at 2 p.m. was 100 degrees in the shade.

THE COLLAPSE OF A CAUSEWAY.

Two hundred feet of the Montgomery street causeway, Jersey City, sunk this morning. Loss, $200,000.

DISCHARGED.

George E. Kendricks, a broker, charged with offering for sale stolen West Farm bonds, was discharged to-day.

SUNSTROKE.

There were several cases of sunstroke to-day.

General Joseph R. Hawley arrived to-day from Europe.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Federal patronage seems to be a sort of two-edged sword, that cuts both ways. Much to the perplexity of those who use this dangerous weapon, in the brief batch of appointments issued by the President during his visit here Friday, it was announced that the name of Kenlon R. Cobb was dropped from the list of Supervisors of Internal Revenue, and that John McDonald be substituted in his place in charge of the Missouri District. This change was necessitated at the time by the demands of Western politicians, but it happens that this discharged Supervisor is a brother of Clinton L. Cobb, Radical Member of Congress from the First North Carolina District, who is thoroughly enraged at the treatment of his brother by the President, and is now *en route* with Senator Pool in search of the Chief Magistrate, to demand some other position for his unfortunate relative. This brace of Congressmen from North Carolina, and supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, a carpet-bagger, and who rendered such important services to the Administration in the late election in that State, be re-elected to make way for Kenlon, or else there will be more trouble in the old North State.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

The Post Office Department has at last decided upon the style and size of the postal card to be used, and will on Wednesday issue advertisements asking for bids, to be opened in four weeks, for supplying the Department and public with them.

PERSONAL.

Senator Thurman arrived in the city to-day. Senator Fenton, who has been here for seven days, left to-night for New York. He is very sanguine of the prospects of the Liberals.

UNPAID LETTERS.

The Postmaster at St. Louis recently wrote a letter to the Post Office Department, in which he requests a ruling in cases when letters have been mailed with only partial prepayment of stamps to be sent from one office within the city limits to another. Postmaster General Creswell decided that if any mail matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office, shall by inadvertance reach its destination without prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

[To the Associated Press.]
THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that, since the exclusion of the claims for indirect damages, the business before the Tribunal of Arbitration has been favorable to this Government, and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that, upon the conclusion of the adjudication, a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a Board of Commissioners. It is also expected that the particulars can now be speedily given, as the proceedings of the Tribunal are conducted in English, and the reports of the agent for our Government is of the same character.

UNTRUE.

On inquiry, to-day, at the Department of State, it was ascertained that there is no truth whatever in the widely published statement that President Grant recently requested Acting Secretary Hunter to furnish the Union Congressional Committee with a complete copy of all the scandalous reports made to Department against Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, Minister to Russia, and General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. It is not known that there are any reports of this character in the Departments, and certainly the President made no such request of Hunter.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of the First National Bank of Clarinda, Iowa, with a capital of $50,0000.

Notwithstanding the recent rains, the weather continues oppressive, the thermometer to-day indicating from 96 to 98 degrees in the shade.

BANK HOWARD CONTROVERSY.

General Howard having denied that he ever had any such conversation with the Secretary of War as that from which David Clark professed to quote his language, and asserted that he would not, therefore, have made so untrue a report, Clark calls upon the Secretary to publish a letter written by him to General Howard, copies of which he was informed, he alleges, were by that officer placed in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. Both the President and Secretary of War deny that such copies were ever received by them, and assert that the idea of their having desired the dismissal of the colored cadet was presented to them for the first time in the letter from Clark, published in the *Tribune*, July 31, the absurdity of which they conceived to be fully demonstrated by the fact of the record that, when the charges were subsequently actually sentenced to be dismissed, upon ample legal proof, his sentence was mitigated by the substitution of an extremely light punishment.

Arrival of a Prince.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Prince Augustus, of Saxe-Coboury, arrived in the steamer North America from Rio Janeiro.

rail at anyone who travels and dares to find a country different from that drawn in his tyrant's die. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's opinion, and the *Times* published his ravings, even when I was most unwisely believed to be dead. Nobody but Lord Brougham and I know what people will say after we are gone. The work of trying to follow the central lines of drainage down has taken me away from the mails or postage. The Manyema are undoubtedly cannibals, but it was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was always let and hindered by having half-caste Moslem attendants, unmitigated cowards and false as their prophet, of whose religion they have only imbibed the fulsome pride. They forced me back when almost in sight of the end of my explorations, a distance of between 400 and 500 miles, under a blazing vertical sun. Because there was a mere rackle of bones, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head man of my wretched followers remained here, and, as he had done from the coast, ran riot with the goods sent to me; drank for a month at a time, and finally sold most on the Koran, and found that I was dead; sole off all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left in case of need. Goods are currency here, and I have to wait now till other goods and other men come from Zanzibar. When placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium, and gunpowder, they dream Sahara." British subjects," he was 14 months returning, his expenses being paid out of my stocks. Three months were ample, and I trust he realized a fortune. Of all the people I have known as free agents do, if you don't think is moral leader. Yours affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

THE NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.

An Unvarnished Tale by the Original Civilized Discoverer—The Precious Gems Plentier than Chicago Fire Bricks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEBANON, W. S., Aug. 19.—The following appears in the *Sentinel* to-day:

We have the honor of first placing before the country the only authentic history and circumstances connected with the great diamond discovery, which we gathered from the original discoverer, Mr. T. Edward Arnold. The main facts were in our possession some days ago, but at the request of parties most interested it was not published at that time. Our readers will remember that on the 14th inst. there appeared in the *Sentinel* an article on this subject. The next morning we were waited upon by Mr. Arnold, when the following conversation ensued: Mr. Arnold—"It is no use for me to misrepresent matters to you regarding your article in last evening's issue, for you have got us down to a hole. I came here for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, as you state, supposing that it could be done without our intentions or destination being discovered. The San Francisco papers have been working in the dark, publishing all sorts of nonsense regarding this important discovery, but you are the only one who has yet hit us hard. We will compromise, if agreeable to you, as we are not ready to have the facts made public. If you will let up on us for a few days, we will give you the facts in full, and you shall publish the first authentic account of the affair." Satisfying him that we would remain quiet until such time as he was ready to have the matter made public, Mr. Arnold proceeded: "I am the original discoverer of the diamond district. My first visit to the fields was in July, 1869. I was prospecting in the Pimas Indian country for gold. One evening I saw an Indian boy coming about a pint of bright and peculiar shaped stones. The Indian assured me that they were diamonds, and that they were found where they were to be found had been known to his tribe for many years. After making him some presents, and with a heap of persuasion, he consented to accompany me to the ground. It was then a three days' journey, and we started immediately. I found the fields located on the slope of a mountain, and in sandstone formation. I remained a few days, and finding that the experience of 22 years mining, and was at one time the partner of old Billy Bridger, and is said to be worth $1,000,000, had started a new city near Ivins. He has acquired a fortune through his diamond discoveries, and after getting the machinery into working order, he intends to retire, and no longer to lead the life of a hardy miner.

MARYLAND.

The Third National Bank of Baltimore Entered by Burglars and Sacked—Immense Losses—Amount Unknown.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19.—The Third National Bank, on South street, in the heart of this city, was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of $100,000 belonging to the bank, and unknown amounts belonging to banking parties having boxes there, by robbery. Among parties who got through the wall mentioned by the cannon are the Canton and Relay banking stores, which had been entered on the same night by the same band. Stabler and others professing to be commission merchants. Two large safes in the vault were cut to shreds and robbed. A third one will not open. It is now stated that between twenty and twenty-five depositors' boxes were robbed, and the private experiences are current on the street, to the effect that the losses by depositors, in money, bonds, and other securities, will reach half a million. Among the bonds certified stolen are $7,400 in the City of Louisville (Ky) water loan coupon bonds.

The officers of the Third National Bank set forth their losses by burglars as follows: Fifty-seven thousand dollars in greenbacks and National Bank notes, of which eight per cent of each and twenty-four notes of $50 each of the Third National Bank, and the following bonds certified as collateral securities: Northern Central held as collateral, $5,000; North Carolina State bonds, Railroad, $1,000; Maryland State Railroad bonds, $13,500; Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad bonds, $1,000; United States 5 20 bonds, $1,000; Western Maryland Railroad bonds, $1,000. The bank offers $25,000 reward for the recovery of the above, or a pro rata sum for partial recovery. The individual losses of depositors having boxes in the vault cannot be ascertained, so many of them are out of town. Some of the losses reported probably amount to several hundred thousand dollars, as it is known that several boxes contained bonds and other securities amounting to $1,500. The first floor of the Gettings Bank Building, from which the entrance was made into the bank vault, was rented on the 1st of June to a man giving the name of E. Washburne, who paid a quarter's rent, $625, in advance.

FOREIGN.

A Bloody Religious Riot in Progress at Belfast, Ireland.

The Military Ordered to Charge on The Rioters.

A New Revolution to Be Inaugurated in Spain.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The riots in Belfast are not yet thoroughly suppressed. The Mayor and the magistrates of the city have issued proclamations warning the rioters to separate, under the severest penalties for a continuance of the disorders. The arrests, thus far, are in proportion to the number engaged, and the casualties have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many victims of the riots. Quite a large number bear sword cuts and bullet wounds.

A correspondent telegraphs from Belfast this morning, that the fighting continued last night, and that stones fell in the streets like hail.

LATER.—Despatches just received from Dublin, dated to-day, convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four persons were killed in the streets this morning. Peaceably disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied at the want of vigor evinced by the authorities in suppressing the riots. Ruffians with pistols in hand stalk through the city, and whole sections are given up to the rioters.

STILL LATER.—4 p. m.—Advices from Belfast, Ireland, to this hour, state that shots continue to be exchanged in the streets, though it is not known that the rioters have concentrated in large numbers at any one point. A telegram from Lurgan, Ulster County, on the Belfast & Ulster Railroad, says that serious disturbances are in progress there, and the authorities have called out the military to aid in restoring order.

THE LATEST—5 p. m.—The latest telegrams from Belfast says that a report is current there that the city is about to be placed under martial law. The same telegram states that the military are now charging on the rioters in the centre of the town.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Arrived—The Adriatic, Holland, Idaho, and Taurinzia.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19.—Arrived—The Olympia and Australia from New York.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—The Board of Arbitration met as noon to day, and adjourned at 4:30 p. m. at 2 o'clock to-day. It was not known that the speeches of the counsel have been printed. It is expected that information of the proceedings of the Board will soon be communicated to the press.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Reports are current here that the Ministers and other high officials have received warning that a fresh outbreak is to be attempted shortly by the partisans of the ex-Queen Isabella, and that the Prince of Asturias, who was promptly arrested. Subsequently other Carlists, engaged in the affray, attempted to assassinate the Minister of War. They were fired at him, but without effect. The police, coming to the rescue of the Mayor, captured three of the would-be assassins, who are in custody, waiting an examination.

Switzerland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A correspondent sends to the London *Telegraph* an account of a tragedy which has occurred in Switzerland. A young Polish student formed the acquaintance of an American lady named Hess, who, with four daughters, was passing a few days at Geneva. He asked for the hand of one of the young ladies in marriage, but was refused, and the family shortly afterwards left Geneva for Genoa. On last Tuesday the young lady was out for a walk in a wood, when she met the young Pole and an English gentleman, who, suddenly drawing revolvers, and presenting a revolver, first shot Miss Hess, and then advanced to blow out his own brains. Both he and his victim are not expected to live. Miss Hess was shot in the head and has already lost half a pint of brains, and striking her tongue, has stopped the power of speech. Intense excitement was caused at Geneva by the news of the tragedy.

Canada.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—A brother of Dr. Livingstone, who is a resident of Oshawa, has received letters from him dated last December, at Ujiji, Africa.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—The English Cricket Club has arrived here, and will commence play this week.

ILLINOIS.

The Texas Cattle Fever In and About Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 19.—The Texas cattle fever has broken out among our native cattle in and around this city, and already fifteen head of valuable milch cows have died. It is feared that the fever will become a epidemic. Adjoining the field in which the cows of the city are pastured is another large field, in which there are over 500 Texas cattle, owned by Mr. Hunter. It is understood that Mr. Hunter will pay all damages without suit at law.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 19.—Within the past week the Texas cattle-fever has broken out, in a malignant and fatal form, among a number of herds of cattle recently brought to Morgan County from the Southwest. The appearance of this dreadful disease has produced something of a panic among the cattle-growers and feeders in the neighborhood where the scourge prevails.

Death of an Old Resident—Violent Thunder-Storm.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 19.—Andrew B. Smith, aged 63 years, a highly respectable farmer of the Township of Peru, fell dead in his garden yesterday afternoon. Coroner Berry, of this city, held an inquest last evening, and heart disease was ascribed as the cause of his death.

A terrific thunder-storm visited this city at an early hour this morning, and an immense quantity of rain fell.

Attempt to Throw a Railroad Train from the Track.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 19.—To-day the stockholders of the Jacksonville Street Railroad Company met and elected Hon. Wm Brown and Preston Spates additional Directors of the Company.

Some fiend or fiends in human shape, this morning, placed three heavy railroad ties crosswise on the track of the Jacksonville, Northern and Southeastern Railway, a short distance from the city. The ties were placed on the track where there was a heavy grade down, which a passenger train from Virden came at half past 6 o'clock, running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, which would have undoubtedly been dashed to pieces, with fearful loss of life, had not a peanut-boy here and there removed the obstructions a short time before it reached that point.

INDIANA.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINAMAC, Ind., Aug. 19.—About 8 o'clock this morning, the boilers of the flouring mill owned by W. C. Barnett & Son, at this place, exploded, instantly killing James Cowgill, the engineer. A son-in-law of Mr. Cowgill was in the engine-house at the time, who, by the force of the explosion, was carried some fifty feet, striking near the railroad track, breaking his arm, and otherwise injuring him. Mr. Cowgill had recently come here from Cincinnati, where he had been engaged in running an engine for several years. Last February, the pump worked badly and the water had run down very low in the boilers, and this morning, being fired up and there not being sufficient amount of water, and a very high pressure of steam, caused the explosion. The boilers and engine were entirely demolished, some pieces being carried a quarter of a mile. The engine-house was completely demolished. The main building was not badly injured. The loss will probably amount to $6,000.

Died From a Combination—Meeting Adjourned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—James Henry Fitch, a steamboat engineer, died suddenly, this evening, from the combined effects of liquor, morphine, and sunk.

A colored Grand Army meeting was adjourned in great disorder, this evening, owing to numerous calls for Alfred Carter, a favorite colored Republican speaker.

Fire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—On Friday morning a conflagration at Bloomington, Monroe County, consumed fifteen buildings, including several of the finest and largest stores, a number of saloons, and considerable of the contents of each. The fire broke out in a saloon on the west side of the block at College and Fifth streets, and the buildings on Fifth street to the alley in the rear of the Orchard House were consumed. Also, the buildings fronting on College street down to the corner of the next street; thence down to the northwest corner of the alley. There being no fire department in the city, the flames spread rapidly, and many of the houses being frame they were rapidly consumed, including much of their contents. Among the losers by the fire are the following: Joseph M. Howe, whose store was the largest and best dry goods establishment in Bloomington; J. G. McPherren, book store and the Post Office, one of the finest outside of a large city in the State; George Bollenbaker, boot and shoe dealer; John W. Shelton, grocery house; I. & C. Walker, meat and provision store; Charles Mosier, dry goods; Owen Lowder, billiard saloon; Wylie Hays, boot and shoe house; Mike Smith, barber; Henry Knauer, confectionery; saloons of Peter Warner, Rose & Sims, Thomas Carr, and P. T. Jones, Thomas Purcell, and the *Democrat* printing office. The loss is estimated at about $60,000. Some of the buildings destroyed were the lodge rooms of the Knights of Pythias and Good Templars. The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiarism.

TENNESSEE.

Ravages of the Ball Worm in Mississippi—Attempted Murder—The Tragedy on the Steamer Helen Brooks.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—The ball worm is reported to be doing great damage to the cotton in North Mississippi.

Richard C. Walker, a harnessmaker, attempted to kill Charles Foster, a drug clerk, last week, by shooting at him. The ball passed through Foster's wrist, but was turned by his sleeve-button, else he would have been killed. Walker was arrested, charged with the crime, and Foster with having had been away some six months, and was on his way home from Boston.

WISCONSIN.

Accident on the Northwestern Railway—A Locomotive Wrecked and Two Men Injured.

JANESVILLE, Aug. 19.—The night express north on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, on the Chicago & Galena, ran off the track about midnight, a few miles north of Sharon, Wis. The engine (the Perry H. Smith) turned over and was badly wrecked. The baggage-car was somewhat demolished. W. C. Wellington, the engineer, was slightly injured. The fireman, Charles Cross, was also quite seriously injured. The cause is unknown. All the passengers speak in the highest terms of praise of the manner they were cared for on this road, and think it prevented a serious accident.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—7 p. m. Probabilities: Local rains, with partly cloudy weather will prevail from North Carolina to Georgia, and from the latter to Louisiana and Florida. Partly cloudy weather, with occasionally clear weather over New England and the Middle States. A falling barometer, increasing southeast winds, and partly cloudy weather, with probable areas of rain from Missouri to lower Michigan and northward. Southerly winds from Tennessee to Ohio, with increasing cloudiness on Tuesday afternoon.

Obituary.

CAIRO, Aug. 19.—J. B. Taylor, City Treasurer of Cairo, is dead. Disease of the liver. Died suddenly, this afternoon, of congestion of the brain.

DIED.

KIRKHAM—In Waukegan, Aug. 14, of cholera infantum, Charles Montgomery, infant son of Thomas E. and Mary C. Kirkham, aged 3 months and 26 days.

TOURNEY—Michael Tourney, age 37 years. Funeral Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m., from 270 Third avenue.

CUNNINGHAM—Aug. 19, at 8 p. m., James Cunningham, of cronic diarrhœa, aged 54 years. Funeral will take place Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Stated Conclave this evening at 8 o'clock at Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty third st. By order of the E. C.

B. S. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 82, A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., this Tuesday, evening, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. A general visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

A. H. BURLEY, Secy.

I. O. F. S.

This evening a new charitable and benevolent society, called Abraham Lodge No. 69, I. O. F. S., of Chicago, will be installed by Grand Master of S. of Evening Star Lodge No. 1, of Philadelphia, accompanied the most intelligent order of friendship of this city.

REMOVAL.

KEITH BROTHERS

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

250 & 252 Madison-st.

Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

REMOVAL.

Cahn, Wampold & Co.

(Late 164 Michigan av.)

Have removed to their former location and spacious warerooms,

60 & 62 Wabash-av.,

And offer to the trade their immense stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING & WOOLENS

At Lowest Market Prices.

REMOVAL.

Gimbel, Lindauer & Florsheim

Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,

Nos. 102 & 104 Wabash-av.,

Where they offer to the trade the largest assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., &c.,

In the latest fall styles, at lowest manufacturer's prices.

REMOVAL.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

Have removed to the new and commodious store,

Nos. 69 and 71 WABASH-AV.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
inch Ceiling, Dressed, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 2-4-inch Ceiling, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.

Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park Boulevard

RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION!

Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

President—Thomas Hoyne.
Treasurer—J. Irving Pearce.
Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John O. Dore; James R. Tyler.
Authorized capital, $200,000.
Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 100 Dearborn-st.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association.

LUCIEN B. COLBY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, Gold, - - - $8,000,000
ASSETS, - - - $10,950,000

This Company's business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,

164 LASALLE-ST.

FURNITURE.

D. M. Swiney & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY:

507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.

CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 87.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Mammoth Hot Air Furnace. Use Rochester Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.

Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, schools, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,

COFFEES AND SPICES,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000.00 to Loan,

In large or small sums, on Real Estate, in city. Loans from $2,000 to $10,000 preferred.

HERBERT & QUICK,

61 Central Union Block.

Republic Ins. Certificates

Wanted, about $3,000 August and December Certificates.

PHILO ALLEN,

122 West Washington-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

Will buy the August or December Certificates, at full market prices.

R. B. STILES,

42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

76 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARMINE INK & MUCILAGE,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

"CLOSE BUYERS"

OF

CUTLERY AND GUNS

Should examine our stock.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,

233 WABASH-AV.

Write for price list, and explore business card.

Newspaper for Sale.

A Republican Newspaper and Job Printing Office, in one of the most important cities of Illinois, doing a business in excess of $10,000 a year. For particulars inquire of or address G. R. RICHARDSON, 74 East Madison-st., Chicago.

TO BANKERS.

The advertiser, a fully educated double entry bookkeeper, has an liberty to make an engagement with a Bank at a low salary. A knowledge of the business being desired. Address Y 61, Tribune Office.

MEDICAL.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days by new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call on or address DR. JORDAN, 167 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,

(Successor to Walworth, Furse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in

Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings,

228 Lake-st., Chicago.

☞ After Sept. 1, 241 and 243 Lake-st.

ARKANSAS.

How the People Are Treated by Their Grantite Rulers.

Thousands Refused, Without a Shadow of Law, the Right of Suffrage.

Operations of Clayton and His Myrmidons---The President's Bargain With the Corruptionists.

Uprising of the People Against the Federal and State Administrations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAGNOLIA, Ark., Aug. 10.

The people of Arkansas are peculiarly cursed. They feel the heavy pressure of an iron despotism perhaps more sensibly, and in more and graver forms, than the people of any other State in the Union. The people of other States, North as well as South, are humiliated by the appointment to office of corrupt, vicious, and incompetent men; they doubtless see, in many ways, the virtuous will of the honest people totally ignored; they see the heavy revenue lavishly used for partisan and selfish ends, as well as a long list of other abuses in high places I could mention; but no one, nor all of these combined, can rise in magnitude and importance to one single wrong which the people of this State, with dumb mouths, have been forced to submit to. In thousands of instances, the exercise of the ballot

IS REFUSED OUR PEOPLE,

the same as if they were serfs or slaves. And that, too, in flagrant and glaring violation of National and State Constitutions, and of every statute of either the State or National Government. I wish to be well and distinctly understood just here, because what is here stated can be proven by too many honest mouths to look or sound well for some men's Republicanism. Therefore I will particularize a little.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution disqualified a certain class of our citizens to hold or exercise the functions of any office, either State or National. And the Franchise article of our State Constitution, which was adopted under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, disfranchises, or withholds the right to vote from, those who were disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment aforesaid. This we are willing to admit, and do admit, to be a proper and fair construction of the Franchise-laws as applicable in this State. But here is the great point I desire to make: The State Administration party, which is backed and bolstered up by President Grant,

GIVES NO HEED OR ATTENTION

to the laws on the subject of the franchise. Lawful disqualifications and disabilities are as cheerfully and willingly submitted to by our people as a summons from a bailiff. But it is the utter disregard of all law, justice, and decency that we cry out against. And there is no empty and senseless charge made here. Facts only are stated,—such as can be proven by living and respectable witnesses.

In 1870, thousands of men who fully possessed every qualification of electors were savagely and brutishly

DENIED THE EXERCISE

of that right, although in full and utter disregard and contempt of all fundamental or statutory law, for no other or further reason than that they were suspected of disapproving some or all of the wickedness and outrages of Governor (now Senator) Clayton. This was the case, not only with Democrats, but with Republicans also. It can be proven that one of the Registrars for this county in 1870 (who cannot pronounce a name without first spelling it), during the review provided by law, would scan the list with pencil in hand, and, whenever he passed to the name of a person he disliked in any way or for any cause, he would, with an oath, "scratch" the name off the list, and add, "That man is a Democrat." Upon the other hand, those who legally and in fact were not possessed of the necessary qualifications, by reason of the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, or by the State Constitution, were, without hesitation or scruple,

PERMITTED TO REGISTER,

if they only gave expression to the fact that they would co-operate with Clayton and the State Administration. It will be observed that the law was totally ignored and set at naught in each case. In fact, the law was no guide for the registration. It was started and carried out in all its wickedness and enormity, with the sole view of sending Clayton to the United States Senate, and in this was quite a full success.

Now, your readers may ask,

WAS THIS REPUBLICAN RULE

in Arkansas? Was Clayton the man who, as Governor, appointed these Registrars to deny and tear away the greatest and most sacred right that belongs to an American citizen, and which is the grand, cardinal basis of our institutions, claiming to be carrying out Republican principles and administering a Republican State Government? Was this great thrust at Republican ideas, doctrines, and trusts, made in the name of that Republicanism which has become a synonym for Liberty and Justice? I answer, Yes. These wrongs were perpetrated upon our people,—the Republican as well as the Democrat, the Federal soldier as well as the rebel soldier,—under and by a Republican (!) Governor, under and by a full and

COMPLETE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION,

nearly every State, County, Township, and Municipal office in the whole State being filled by Republicans (!), and under and in the name of a Constitution and code of laws enacted and adopted by the Republican party of the State.

What a spectacle! It is grave indeed; but cannot truthfully be denied. Think of it. Find its magnitude and importance. A man—a free citizen—is contrary to all law, denied the right to vote in one of the States of this Union! Not only so, but a full thousand of American citizens are robbed of their ballot without law and without fear. And a full thousand more are compelled to vote contrary to their honest and deep convictions, in order to exercise a right that the Republican party says is inalienable in a Republican Government.

I am sometimes fearful that this grave outrage and alarming innovation will not be duly appreciated in all its vast enormity by those who are not eye-witnesses to the whole scene and situation. But I wish to ask, if this can be practised, without law or fear, in Arkansas, when she is under the control of men who loudly yell Republicanism, why cannot it be practised in the same way in

ILLINOIS,

in Pennsylvania, or in Massachusetts? President Grant has indorsed Clayton in the commission of these fearful wrongs in this State. The President removed United States officers who had commenced to prosecute Clayton and associates for these enormous crimes, when asked so to do by the criminals. He then filled these vacancies by men selected and suggested by Clayton and his associates in crime. Not only this: many of the men who, in the capacity of Registrars, under appointment from Governor Clayton in 1870, defrauded thousands of the citizens of this State of their great right to cast an untrammelled ballot, are now holding United States offices in this State, secured to them through Clayton's popularity and influence with President Grant. Then, if Clayton can rob the people of this State of a right that tyrants even hesitate to withhold, and that, too, in open and glaring violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Arkansas, and receive and openly exult in the full enjoyment of the encouragement, sanction, and support of the President of the United States in the commission of these violent and extraordinary wrongs and frauds,—crimes that actually mock and belittle the very foundation and cardinal principles of American institutions, I ask, Why cannot the Governor

OF ANY OTHER STATE

do the same thing?

Clayton was the unscrupulous and audacious author of these high and atrocious offences against the most cherished rights and valued liberties of this people. But when he had accomplished his wicked and unhallowed design,—that of forcing himself into the Senate of the United States,—he sought the President's sanctum, and related to him his complications and troubles, and pledged, if the President would become his friend and protector, that himself and accomplices in crime in Arkansas would labor for the President's renomination and election. In the opinion of President Grant, the terms were reasonable, reciprocal, and customary.

THEY WERE ACCEPTED,

even at so great a price. The result was, that Clayton and accomplices in high crimes were shielded and set free by the unwarrantable and indecent intervention and powerful sanction of an extraordinarily ambitious President. Then, why cannot other Governors, who have Senatorial or other aspirations, cajole and use President Grant for the same wicked and malicious purposes?

This last is a grave question, in the opinion of the people of Arkansas. They conclude that, if Grant will barter their franchise for a pledge from a man notoriously corrupt, and who stood indicted, at the very time, by an intelligent Federal Grand Jury, for a grave violation of law, he must, indeed,

BE VERY CORRUPT.

Then, he being corrupt himself, the office to which he aspires a second time will certainly be and most surely be prostituted to vicious and wicked men and purposes. General Grant once had many warm and worthy friends in this State; but his wilful and inexcusable action in regard to the Clayton criminals compels the respectable portion of them to stand aloof. They are now afraid of him. And they will not support him, either. We held out for him even when other States had let him down; but that was all in vain. When his part in the Clayton frauds reached the people, it could not be explained away. He is now joined to his idols; let him go!

In our opinion, the present contest is not merely a choice between two men. Reconciliation of all sections, and the return and preservation of the ballot, and a consequent participation in the selection of important public officials, are

THE FIRST GREAT OBJECT

and aim with the people of Arkansas. And present indications point unerringly to a strong and firm determination to press on, in one solid column, for this great boon and prize, as well as many other much-needed reforms in our present State management. And it is a great satisfaction to know that they are unselfish in this grand movement for the advancement of every interest of the people and country. The Democratic party, so far as

THE STATE CONTEST

is concerned, has formally joined with the Reform and Liberal Republicans, which insures the success of the able Reform Republican State ticket now in the field, if the people—those who are qualified by law—are allowed to vote.

This is the condition of our State, so far as local affairs are concerned. In the Presidential contest it is almost needless to say that all the elements of opposition are

CLOSELY UNITED AGAINST

President Grant and those who have robbed us of our ballot. And this opposition includes about three-fourths of the voting population of the State. TROY.

General Grant's Report to Andrew Johnson on the Southern States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be possessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to report the following:

With your approval, and also that of the Honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington City on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country; how these forces could be reduced and expenses curtailed, etc., and to learn, as far as possible, the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States towards the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington City, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day; in Charleston, South Carolina, two days; Savannah and Augusta, Ga., each one day. Both in travelling and while stopping, I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of these States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State's rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now when the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in council.

Four years of war, during which the law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channels and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portions of country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country and economy require that the force kept in the interior where there are many freedmen (elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts upon the sea coast no force is necessary) should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning many of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor, both by their advice and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would use violence toward any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some cases might; and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, or at least should have no protection from the colored soldier. There is danger of collisions being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible: that, while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government, not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course be pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling, at this time, between the citizens of the two sections and particularly of those intrusted with the law making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations on the subject, however, with officers connected with the Bureau lead me to think that, in some of the States, its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this Bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedman to make contracts for the coming year. In some form, the Freedman's Bureau is an absolute necessity, until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was, that when he left, things went on as before. Many—perhaps a majority—of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements. In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that a freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in division of lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns, and cities. In such cases, I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinion held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and, therefore, the freedmen require for a few years, not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel and in whom they can rely.

The Freedmen's Bureau, being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the Bureau sent through Department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout; all the South would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the Bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employes of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

His Excellency, A. JOHNSON, President of the United States.

—Germany is determined to perfect her military establishment, and wisely begins at the rudiments. She has increased the number of cadets at the Central Academy at Berlin from seven hundred to nine hundred; at the Wahlstadt School, from two hundred to two hundred and twenty. The increase at Oranienstein is sixty, and at Potsdam one hundred. Besides this, it is proposed to create a new Military School for South Germany, and to enlarge the one at Ettlingen. This is but a part of the proposed augmentation in military education, as there are numerous Military Schools of a lower order for non commissioned officers, and special courses in many cities for officers recently raised from the ranks for bravery, but who are lacking in education. Wearing the champion belt of Europe in the great match of the nations, Germany will keep herself in training, and whoever aspires to take it in time to come must labor long and hard for the victory; it promises to be a herculean undertaking.

AN ELECTRIC CARNIVAL.

The Storm at Providence.

From The Providence Evening Bulletin, Aug. 15.

All night long the vivid glare of the lightning was visible in the clouded sky, and about 4 o'clock this morning the forces gathered in this vicinity, and we had a thunderstorm that aroused the sleepers and shook the stoutest hearts. The lightning became vivid, and half a dozen shocks of thunder created more consternation than Plantamour's comet. Every one was confident that the lightning had struck near by, and in this particular no one was in error, for morning reports show that in every part of the city the subtle fluid has recorded its wonderful presence, and many persons have occasion to make especial thanksgiving for deliverance from mortal peril. We think the traditional oldest inhabitant has no memory of such a half hour in Providence. The rain-fall was 1 55-100 of an inch, but the descent of electricity was frightful.

The house No. 107 Plane street, situated in the valley west of the Rhode Island Hospital, owned by Mrs. N. Bishop, and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Flanagan, was struck during the storm. The chimney was split open in four different seams, one of the crevices being two inches in width. The stove was thrown into the middle of the kitchen and broken, and the window-panes and crockery much damaged. The bolt seemed to diffuse itself all over the house, leaving by the windows and cellar.

The lightning struck the chimney of the three-story dwelling-house No. 25 Clinton street, occupied by William E. Openshaw, Patrick Riley, and Peter Farrell, and owned by Thomas Saunders. Mary Riley, a sister of Patrick, was stunned for a few moments, and Mr. Openshaw, who was passing from one room to another, was thrown down, and received a shock, of which, up to this noon, he still felt the effects. Its course could be traced around the different rooms, sometimes plowing a furrow along the timbers and disappearing at a nail, leaving a blackened spot like that made by the flame of a lighted candle upon the wood-work. The electric fluid finally left by way of the cellar.

A two-story house on Hawthorn street, near Vineyard street, owned and occupied by William Wood, was also struck. The lightning entered by the chimney and went into the attic, scattering the plastering from it to the floor, tearing down the mantel-piece and wrenching the casing from the door. No ... marks of its effects in the other parts of the house, except a plentiful supply of soot blown from the chimney in the different rooms. William Wood, Jr., who slept in the attic, was wakened, and found himself standing by the window, which was open, without any knowledge of how he came there, and feeling numbed by the shock. He soon recovered, and was as well as ever. His brother, who slept in the same bed, was awake, and says he saw the lightning go out of the window, like a ball of fire.

A Terrible Night.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 15.

The city and vicinity were visited on Wednesday night by an unprecedented series of thunder showers, accompanied by the most vivid lightning that has ever been witnessed in this vicinity. The first shower came from the eastward, shortly before 6 o'clock, and for upward of three-quarters of an hour the water poured through the streets in torrents, while continued flashes of lightning illumined the city, so as to give the appearance of an extensive conflagration. At 11 o'clock the heavens again shot forth flashes of electricity, and an hour later another terrible storm burst upon us, which was even more severe than the first, and was followed just before daylight by a third, which had no idea of being eclipsed by its predecessors. As a consequence, these unusual heavy storms disturbed the slumbers of many timid persons, while even those with more resolute nerves could not find rest during the terrific peals of thunder, which rolled along the heavens, and sounded like the simultaneous discharge of an artillery brigade.

By the meteorological record of the Signal Service, it appears that the amount of rain which fell in this city during the first two showers was 1 46-100 inches. The lightning struck Christ Church, on Salem street, but, with the exception of extinguishing gas in a number of houses near by, no damage was done. Sergeant Hood, of the Ninth Police Station, while sitting near the telegraph machine, received a very severe shock, and was insensible for nearly an hour. The brass-work upon the machine was melted, and the wood-work badly scorched.

The fire-alarm telegraph in Boston was seriously disarranged during the thunder-showers, the magnets in several of the fire-alarm boxes being burnt off. The operators at the main office were unable to strike an alarm which was given when Mount Pleasant Church was struck, as it was absolutely dangerous to approach the instruments. During the thunderstorm the large brick house, No. 22 Chamber street, occupied by Francis E. Warner and others, was struck by lightning. A young lady who slept in a back chamber in the French roof, overlooking the roof of the L, becoming alarmed by the violence of the storm, left her bed, and within a very short time after the chimney, which was near the head of her bed, was struck, and the bricks outside scattered a dozen feet in every direction. The lightning, from the chimney, passed to the railing of the L, and shattered it in several places, and then went off without further damage.

At Melrose the effect of the lightning was very severe. The severest shock was felt about 6 o'clock, when a flash of lightning illuminated the atmosphere, and for a radius of a thousand feet there was one electric wave. The bolt struck a house occupied by Irish families, and it tore the building inside and out in a fearful manner. Mrs. Brown was standing in front of the cooking-stove, and experienced the shock severely. A cat behind the stove was killed.

The lightning passed from the house to the water-pipes in the street, and the water overflowed the roadway, making it impassable.

The lightning passed over the telegraph wires to Wyoming Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad, where it struck the signal-post and struck Mr. Calligan, whose left leg was paralyzed. He was taken home by Mr. Wingate Sargent. Mr. J. A. Worthen, who was in the store at the time, felt the effects of the shock, and describes the sensation as equivalent to the discharge of a musket within a foot of his face. Mr. Lovett and others were also unpleasantly affected.

On the south shore, the storm, in the early part of the afternoon, was severe, and the lightning quite vivid. A heavy fog rolled in about 6 o'clock, so dense that it was impossible for the Rose Standish to leave on her last trip. During the evening, rain fell, but between midnight and 1 o'clock the storm reached its height. The fog appeared to hang like an electric vapor over Nantasket Beach, and the rapidity of the flashes of lightning was so incessant that the effect was blinding, while, from time to time, the forked lightning ran along horizontally, followed by thunder, which not only rolled, but enclosed, as it were, in the fog bank, reverberated as if rolling along a mountainous region. There were quick reports, too, like the rattling of rifle shot. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed on the shore.

Remarkable Pranks of the Lightning.

From The Boston Post, Aug. 16.

In Newton and vicinity the storm raged with great violence. The carpenter shop of Stephen Holmes was set on fire and consumed with all its contents. The house of Henry Poole, operator in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Newton, was also struck. No fire resulted, but Mr. Pool and his mother were prostrated, and the latter remained senseless for more than an hour. The lightning came through the roof near the skylight and burst in the dining-room, scattering furniture in every direction. At Wellesley, the parsonage of the Congregational Church was struck, the top was broken and the four corners were riddled. An elm tree opposite to the residence of Prof. Denton was struck, and the ground at its roots was torn up for some distance. No persons were injured. At Needham, the residence of John Mills, in that portion of the town known as Highlandville, was badly shattered, the gable being destroyed. Fortunately the occupants, including three children, were uninjured.

In Sharon the rain poured in torrents, accompanied by fearful thunder and lightning, and the roads were washed badly in many places. The fruit trees, which were hanging very full, were greatly damaged. One bolt struck Messrs. Lothrop & Co.'s trowel works, about one mile from the centre of the town, passing in at a window, striking a wrench which was in a man's hands at the time, and throwing it across the room. It then knocked a stool from under another man, throwing him to the floor, and threw one young girl down and blinded another so that she could not see for an hour or more. Then the bolt passed through another window, out doors into a pile of steel, and was traced finally to a stream which runs near the works and carries the machinery. It was a matter of surprise that no fatal injuries were received among so many people and so much iron work.

At Hyde Park the storm reached its hight between 12 and 1 o'clock. Mr. G. Wilson's house, on Walnut street, was terribly shattered by a bolt. Mr. Wilson states that for five minutes before the crash the room where the most damage was done was completely filled with electricity, making it light as day, and after the lightning struck the house smelled so strong of sulphur as to sicken the whole family, consisting of nine persons, none of whom were injured, yet a number of them narrowly escaped with their lives. Doors, blinds, and window-casings were torn off, and glass and plastering scattered generally. The lightning also struck Mr. J. F. Greenlow's house, on Dale avenue, doing but slight damage. The lightning struck Samuel Taft's house, on Warren avenue, making an almost complete ruin of it. The window and door casings were torn off, the roof almost stripped of shingles, and the yard was filled with shingles, clapboards and splinters. There were five persons in the house at the time, but none of them were seriously injured, although Mrs. Taft received a severe shock.

On the water the storm was fully as terrific as upon the land. A heavy fog prevailed, and steamers for the South Shore were obliged to suspend their last trips. The fog appeared to hang like an electric vapor over Nantasket Beach, and the rapidity of the flashes of lightning was so incessant that the effect was blinding, while from time to time the forked lightning ran along horizontally, followed by thunder, which not only rolled, but inclosed, as it were, in the fog bank, reverberated as if rolling along a mountainous region. Dwellers at the cottages on the cliffs and at the Rockland House were somewhat alarmed, but we have heard of no serious damage being done in that immediate vicinity.

Whittier Prostrated by Lightning.

The thunder-shower of Tuesday afternoon was very severe in Amesbury, Mass. The residence of John G. Whittier, on Friend street, was struck by lightning, and the poet, who at that time was passing from the hall to his study, was prostrated to the floor; but his many friends will be glad to hear that he was not seriously injured, and his house not much damaged.

Three Hundred and Thirty-One Electric Discharges in Seven Minutes.

From the New Haven Journal.

A most remarkable exhibition of atmospheric electricity took place in Arlington between 12 and 1 o'clock. Brilliant streams of the electric fluid darted athwart the sky in every direction, and the thunder which followed was constant for a period of thirteen minutes, without the intermission of an instant of silence. One flash of lightning followed another in such rapid succession as to excite curiosity to know how many occurred in a minute. With watch in hand, I counted them for seven minutes. First minute there were fifty-one vivid flashes; second minute there were forty-two vivid flashes; third minute there were thirty vivid flashes; fourth minute there were forty-seven vivid flashes; fifth minute there were thirty-seven vivid flashes; sixth minute there were sixty-one vivid flashes; seventh minute there were fifty-four vivid flashes; making 331 discharges of electricity in seven minutes, distinctly visible from one point; and each discharge was followed by loud and rattling reports, whose reverberations rolled through the heavens in an endless procession of majestic and terrific sounds.

The Worst Storm Ever Known at Troy, N. Y.

From the Troy Times.

The muttering thunder in the distance told that it was coming, and the intensely black clouds assured all that they contained the material for a first-class shower. No one, however, suspected such a frightful storm, or there would have been more apprehension and less desire for it. It was curious, too, to watch the changes in the clouds just previous to the descent of the rain. It seemed as if there was a whirlwind in the heavens, and the effect of the clouds tumbling and rolling about, blown hither and thither with great velocity, mingling and intermingling with one another, was both unusual and indescribable. Presently the rain descended, the lightning began to play, and the thunder to roar. This was about 2 o'clock. In a very few minutes the storm was at its height, and raged with a fury sufficient to appal the stoutest hearts. The atmosphere was entirely surcharged with electricity, and each flash of the fluid was almost blinding. Its effect upon the police and fire telegraph in our office was rather alarming,—the current coming in upon the wires and playing about the instrument in a sort of demon's dance. The ground wire is affixed to the gas-burner, and this shot out balls of fire with the report of a good-sized pistol. This storm passed away after about an hour's duration. It was followed by another equally severe, but with the additional phenomenon of a clap of thunder from a clear sky. The storm seemed to have exhausted itself, the sun was shining brightly over the city, when suddenly there came the most appalling clap of thunder we ever heard. It seemed to burst everywhere with equal distinctness. It was a perfect surprise to everybody. It was sharp, like the crack of a rifle, and loud as the discharge of a two-hundred pound Parrott. It was the death throe of the storm, and with it passed away for the time the contending forces of nature. People now began to look around for evidences of the destructive work of the storm, for it was impossible that two such terrific electrical convulsions should occur without doing damage somewhere. We sum up the following: The wires of the telegraph were struck repeatedly, and when so were melted and poured down in red-hot balls of fire. The pole on the corner of River and Division streets was splintered, and the bolt, running along on the wire, split two poles below. All the wires entering Box 47 were melted. The wire at the red mill, on the road leading from the Iron Works, was broken, probably by the wind. That portion of the circuit extending from Sutherland's Boiler Works to Eddy's Foundry was instantly melted. Superintendent Collins applied himself to the work of mending the wires, and at 11 o'clock last night the circuit was again in perfect order. Alexander Lane, paver, and a nephew, were at work paving the railroad track on Green Island when the storm came up. They took refuge from its fury in an open barn. A ball of fire entered at the door and passed through the building, striking the boy on an arm, partially stunning him. A man named Quinn, employed on a house in course of erection at the corner of Eagle and Ninth streets, was thrown to the ground in an insensible condition. He soon recovered after having received medical aid. Two thunderbolts descended near "Valley View," the residence of S. Bailey, on Oakwood avenue. They exploded with the report of a heavy piece of artillery. One man, sitting on the piazza, was whirled around by the force of the shock. From Mr. Bailey's residence, which commands an extensive view of all the surrounding country, an immense waterspout appeared to be visible northwest of Albany. It was dissipated once and then formed again with an immense trail. Our informant says it looked like a balloon half a mile long. We do not hear that it did any damage.

Several Persons Injured in Lancaster County, Pa.

The Lancaster *Express* says: A number of houses in the city was struck by the lightning and several persons injured, though no lives were lost. In the country the storm was more violent, and the damage inflicted was of a serious character. Large trees were torn up by their roots in some sections, the storm partaking more of the nature of a tornado. At Fairview, near Bird-in-Hand, the lightning struck and totally destroyed the barn belonging to Mr. John Leaman. A valuable mare in the barn was struck dead. A cow was in the barn at the time but was saved, as were also the agricultural implements, carriage, harness, &c., but the hay and grain were totally consumed; the whole loss, upon which, we understand, there was no insurance, amounting to between $1,500 and $2,000. The lightning struck the large barn of Michael Musser, in East Donegal township, consuming it and the entire contents, consisting of all this year's crops, beside the wheat crop of the two preceding years. Two stacks of wheat near the barn were also consumed.

THE CITY OF THE ANTS.

Marvellous Story of the Land of Rubies and Diamonds.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 16.

The *Sun* spoke yesterday of the discoveries made by Mr. C. B. Moorehouse in the wilds of Arizona in his recent explorations in that Territory. A reporter had another conversation, yesterday, with Mr. Moorehouse, who gave an enthusiastic and glowing account of the wonders of this new Golconda. He wore as an ornament in his shirt front a large piece of virgin gold, weighing more than half an ounce, which was literally crusted with rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, picked up in this new Golconda, the location of which is known only to himself and brother and one other gentleman.

These stones, if not genuine and valuable, are certainly beautiful, and glittered in the light with a splendor equal to any of the approved gems offered for sale by our jewelers. This particular diamond-field is several miles distant from any known highway of travel, in a valley high up in the mountains, inhabited only by Indians.

Mr. Moorehouse gives a graphic description of a strange city which he visited, rivalling in splendor the wildest vagaries of the Oriental dreamer drunken with the fumes of opium or steeped in the languors of the lotus. One day as the trio were pushing up the mountain side hunting deer, they emerged from the thick chapparal into a large city of ant-hills or tumuli, covering many acres. The spectacle was enchanting, although at the time the hunters did not realize their surroundings. The whole insect city was corruscated with a blaze of precious gems, throwing back the sunlight from ten thousand facets over which the myriad inhabitants were hurrying on their forays into the chapparal in search of provision.

These ant-hills vary in size from two to four feet in height, and from six to twelve feet in circumference at the base. At or near the top are one or more entrances, some four inches in diameter, through which the inhabitants pass to the cells which honeycomb the interior. The ants are red, and about the size of the common black ant of the East. In each hill are to be found from one to a dozen queens, large black-winged creatures, which generally sit about the entrances and receive the homage of every ant that passes.

These hills were literally crusted over with precious stones, and the streets, which have some degree of regularity, were paved with gems which would make a fair ransom of a kingdom. Mr. Moorhouse spoke of one particular palace more richly decorated than the rest, while at the doorway lay a ruby larger than a quail's egg, surrounded by smaller stones of different kinds and brilliancy. On the central ruby sat a stately queen with shining, iris-veined wings, receiving the homage of the multitudinous subjects as they passed to and fro upon their daily duties.

The brilliancy of the scene struck the hunters with wonder and surprise, but they seemed to have no idea of the value of the treasures before them. They gathered up specimens of the most brilliant, including the Oriental throne of the queen, and some of them were among those exhibited to the *Sun* reporter yesterday. One massive sapphire, with a surface of nearly one-fourth of an inch, seemed only to need the skilful touch of the lapidary to make it a magnificent gem.

"I can gather a bushel like that in that valley," said Mr. Moorehouse. "I had no idea of their value then. The most of the specimens I gathered I gave away to my friends as curiosities. To a little girl in my native village, I gave a ruby as large as the end of my thumb. Childlike, she lost it before its value was discovered."

The specimens exhibited by Mr. Moorehouse embrace several varieties. He says that he is not sure whether he could tell a diamond in the rough, and consequently does not know whether he picked up and gave away any genuine diamonds or not. After the excitement about finding diamonds and other precious stones in Arizona sprung up, Mr. Moorehouse concluded that his discovery was a rich one. He took measures to ascertain whether the specimens he still retained were of any real value, and is satisfied that they are, and that diamonds in great quantities are to be found in the magnificent city of the ants.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Money easy at 3@5. Gold has been excited during the day, opening at 115, falling to 114¼, rallying to 114⅞, and closing at 114¾@114⅞. It is believed that large sales have been made by those lately holding for a rise. Loans made at 1@3 for carrying. Clearings, $34,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $81,000. Exchange stiffer, closing at 108¾@109 for long, and 109½@109⅝ for short sight. Governments declined on second call ⅛@¼ per cent, in sympathy with the gold market, but closed steady. State bonds dull, but quite steady. Stocks active and stronger. The bears attacked Pacific Mail this morning, hoping to break the market, but after a decline of ½ the stock rallied, and, in the face of the attack, advanced about 2 per cent, the balance of the market sympathising. Panama has been very strong. Erie advanced 1 per cent, but fell off at the close. After the stocks mentioned above, the largest dealings were in Western Union, Northwest common, and Lake Shore. The market was dull after the second call, and closed quiet and strong. A story is on the street to-day that some of the prominent bears had turned bulls.

Sterling Exchange, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	118	Coups, '67	115¼
Coups, '62	116¼	Coups, '68	115¾
Coups, '64	116½	10-40s	113
Coups, '65	116¾	Currency 6s	112½
Coups, '65 (new)	115	New 5s	112½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	50
New Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	32
Old Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	45¾		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul	54½
W. U. Tel.	73½	St. P. prefer'd	75½
Quicksilver	41½	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo	85½	Fort Wayne	95½
Am. M. U. Ex.	72½	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Ex.	82½	Terre Haute pref'd	44
Pacific Mail	77½	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	120
Erie	48½	O. & M.	43½
Erie preferred	79	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	116½	Lake Shore	94½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	44
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	95½	Union Pacific stocks	35½
Northwestern	78½	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	116½	Del., Lack & West'n	109½
N. J. Central	106½	B. H. & Erie	7

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 8d; white, 12s. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; spring wheat, 11s 5d@11s 8d. Pork, 47s 6d.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Rentes, 55f 45c.

LONDON, Aug. 19—Consols—Money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝@93; bonds of '62, 92⅝; '65, 93¼; '67, 92⅝; 10-40's, 88.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—Bonds of '62, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9¾@9⅞d; Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, 12s; red Western spring, 11s 5d@11s 8d; winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 47s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 35s. Short rib, 36s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—BEEVES—To-day 162 cars at Communipaw, 128 at One Hundredth street, and 81 at Weehawken, making 5,840 cattle on sale. This completes 10,195 for the week, or the largest ever known. The next largest was 9,650, in September of last year. So few of the cattle were fat that good ones suffered no decline. In fact, some better beeves than we have had lately sold at 14c, though the numbers at 12½c were smaller than last week. Medium cattle are ½c to ¼c lower, and poor ½c to 1c off. Poor Texans and little State heifers went at 7@8c, and fair Western at 11½@12c, averaging 11½c. There were 1,100 Texans to-day, and 1,600 for the week. Several lots are unsold. Very bad market for thin cattle, and most of the stock is thin. Sales: 4 cars Texans, 5 cwt, $42 each; 4 cars Illinois, 6¼ cwt, 11½c; 3 cars, 6½ cwt, 10½c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 12c; 3 cars extra, 7¾ cwt, 14c; 10 cars Kentucky, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13c; lot 5 cwt State, 7c.

SHEEP—7,000 to-day, and 22,800 for the week, or 3,800 less than last week. Sheep unchanged, or 5@6c for most lots. Lambs dull and rather lower, or 6½@7½c for common, and 8@9c for good to prime. Sales—Car Kentucky lambs, 63 lbs, at 6½c; car Canadas, 66 lbs, 8½c; 2 cars, 60 lbs, 7½c; car Ohio sheep, 82 lbs, 5½c; car thin, 83 lbs, 5¼c; car poor Indiana, 84 lbs, 4½c.

HOGS—Seventy-six cars to-day, and 30,600 for the week, or 11,400 less than the previous week. Dressed firm at 6¾@6¾c. Pigs selling at 6½c. Live are worth $4@5½c. Weather hot.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The week opens with a little more animation in the general market, and more spirit in some low-cotton fabrics. The continued hot weather is still having an effect on the activity of the market. The inquiry for standard makes brown sheetings and shirtings is a little brisker, and fair sales are reported from first hands. Bleached goods continue inactive, and prices are nominally the same, but extra discounts are allowed. The print market continues strong, with a fair amount of business doing. Cotton drills in moderate request at full rates. Cotton flannels inactive. Wool flannels in steady request. Woollens without much life, and the market reported weak. American dress goods continue in fair demand. In respect to foreign goods, the *Daily Bulletin* remarks that trade is languid, owing to the continued heat, but prices are generally firm. The stocks are not excessive.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.50@7.15; good to choice, $7.20@8.00; white wheat Western extra, $8.00@9.20; St. Louis, $7.45@10.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 67,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.52; new winter red Western, $1.60@1.61. Rye, barley, and malt dull and unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 304,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60@61c; sail do, 62@62½c; yellow, 64@64½c. Oats less active, but unchanged; receipts, 129,000 bu.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 19@20c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15@18c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.90@14.00; October, $14.00; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef more active; mess, $8.00@7.00; extra, $8.00@10.00; hams dull at $20.00@22.00; tierce nominal. Cutmeats firm; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 6@7c; middle quiet and firm; long clear, 8c. Lard dull; new No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; old, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@20c.

CHEESE—Steady; common to prime, 10@12½c.

WHISKEY—Scarcely so firm at 93½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in wheat; No. 2 Chicago held at $1.50. Corn No. 2 at 52c. Oats, 36c.

FREIGHTS—11½c on corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Wisconsin extra family, $7.50@7.87½; Minnesota do, $8.00@9.00. Wheat easier; Indiana red, $1.63@1.65. Rye held at 80c. Corn dull; yellow, 63@63½c; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull at 44@50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $14.25.

WHISKEY—95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee nominally $1.63; new No. 2 red winter, $1.60. Corn quiet at 58@59c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; Western super, $5.00@6.00; do extra, $6.75@8.00. Wheat—Choice steady; other grades lower; Western, $1.45@1.60. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 41@43c; white, 45c. Rye firm at 72@75c.

PROVISIONS—Buoyant. Mess pork, $14.75@15.00. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 9½c. Bacon—Active jobbing demand. Sugar-cured hams at 17@17½c. Lard dull; 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 19—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.62; extra white Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.41; old, $1.65; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.48; No. 1 red, $1.49; No. 2 do, $1.39; No. 3 do, $1.35. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 46c; yellow, 46½c; white, 50c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 28c; Michigan, 34c; rejected, 26c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; Buffalo held at 6@6½c; Oswego, 10½@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 490 brls; wheat 9,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.37½; No. 2, $1.36. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull, and nominal at 56c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, 62c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.67@1.68; No. 1, $1.55; amber, $1.41. Corn quiet at 51c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, but prices are unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm for the best grades; sample lots No. 3 red fall, $1.50; No. 2, $1.63. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Oats dull and a shade lower, at 25½c. Rye firm; No. 2 at 60c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; small sales at $14.75. Bacon firm; jobbing lots—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 10½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.40@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady at $5.50@6.50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—TOBACCO—Very stiff; sales 36 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Very firm. Mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Bacon, shoulders, 7½@7½c; clear rib, 10@10½c; clear, 10½@10½c packed. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c loose. Lard, tierce, 9¼@9½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and tending higher.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Dull and lower at 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $7.00@8.50. Corn in good demand at full prices. Oats in good demand at 35@36c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 7½; clear sides, 10½@10½.

POTATOES—Active at 75@81.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—COTTON steady at 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged, at $6.75@7.25. Wheat dull and drooping; dry, $1.40; damp, $1.00@1.30. Corn steady at 47c. Rye steady; old, 72@75c; new, 60@70c. Oats in fair demand; market firm; old, 35@39c; new, 25@30c. Barley dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Firm; linseed, 81c; refined petroleum, 21½@22½c; lard oil, 87@79c for extra.

EGGS—In fair demand and market firm, at 13@13½c.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market fair at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and market firm at 14c. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; summer, 8½@8½c; steam, nominally at 8½@8½c; kettle, 9@9½c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices, 5½, 8½, 9 9½c. Bacon in good demand at full prices, 7½, 10, 10½c.

HOGS—In fair demand and market firm at $4.90@5.75.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; treble, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.25@9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 58c; white, 65c. Oats easier at 38@40c.

HAY—$28.00@30.00.

BRAN—$97.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held at $14.50. Bacon active and higher, at 8¾c for tierce; packers, 9½c; refined, 9½@9½c; keg, 11½@11½.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Fair to fully fair, 10½@10½c. Coffee nominally 18@19½c.

STERLING—126½; sight, ½ premium.

GOLD—114.

COTTON—Sales 60 bales; nominally good ordinary, 18c; low middlings, 19½@19½c. Receipts, 19,404 bales new; no exports; stock, 6,261 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 92@93c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—PASSED UP—Props Arctic, Missouri; bark Ogarita; schrs Hattie Wells, Union Jack, Hattie Howard, Collingwood, Louisa McDonald, Thomas Sheldon, Kelderhouse.

PASSED DOWN—Props Badger State, Plymouth; bark Maria Martin; schrs Sam Flint, Annie Vought.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19—PASSED UP—Props Cuba, Maine; barks Elizabeth Jones, Josie Hoyt; schrs Monitor, Wm. Grandy, C. A. Walker, York State, Colonel Cool, Eleanor, Jas. Harrison, Sunrise, Eveline, Kingfisher, Summer Cloud, Ostrich, Dousman, Adirondack.

PASSED DOWN—Props Winslow, Forest City and barge; barks Sardinia, Dundee, Montgomery; schrs Pelican, S. P. Ely, Lincoln, Doll, Nabob, Maumee Valley, Grace Murray, Algerine.

WIND—Southwest.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! TO-NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Grand Exposition of the Amusements of All Nations. FORTY STAR PERFORMERS. A new sensation for Chicago: Misses Ella Chapman, Martha Wren, Carrie Avery, Warren Sisters, Maggie Grey; Messrs. Jas. Collins, D. L. Morris, Bobby Newcomb, Leslie Bros, Harry Richmond, S. R. Ormy, Harry Gulon, Frank H. Nelson, Signor Capola, and the French Twin Sisters. COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, sixteen beautiful coryphees, and the Star Premier Danseuse, Miss Betty Remmelsburg, assisted by Miss Sophia Remmelsburg and Miss Susie Summerfield. A GRAND OLIO BILL, embracing Two Grand Ballets, Minstrels, German, Irish and Yankee sketches, character songs and dances, operatic interludes. The whole to conclude with the burlesque entitled "FORTY THIEVES." Admission—Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Matinees, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

For the week commencing MONDAY, Aug. 19, positively last six nights of

Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus.

First appearance of the Monkey Equestrian DON PEDRO.

New Acts! New Features! New Artists!

Entire change of programme.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

47 Production of the sterling drama of everyday life "ARTICLE 47." 47

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—The grand chandelier is lighted by electricity at 7:45 precisely, when the performance commences, and all wishing to understand and enjoy this play should SEE THE FIRST ACT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SENSATION OF THE SEASON—SIX NIGHTS ONLY. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—First time in this city,

Palace of Truth.

Miss Susan Denin and combination. First time of Signorina Teresa. ANTONINO BALLET TROUPE.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will Sell on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 9:30 a. m.:

300 Cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots. 100 Cases Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear. 40 Cases assorted Philadelphia made Men's, Miss and Children's Leather Goods.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 9:30 a. m.,

White Granite Crockery & Rockingham Ware, In open lots,

Fine Plated Ware, Fancy China Ware, GILT WINDOW SHADES, AND PLATED AND STEEL CUTLERY.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 9:30 a. m.,

Furniture, Household Goods, CARPETS, GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.

Consignments of Furniture, OF ALL GRADES FOR PRIVATE SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers for the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND Real Estate, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Between Washington and Madison-sts.

SALE OF 500 CASES Men's and Boys' Boots, Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters and Slippers, On TUESDAY MORNING, August 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of New Buggies, Phaetons, Open Wagons, Harness, &c., On WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 21, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Linen Goods, Threads, Notions, &c. On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

Peremptory Sale of Real Estate AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872, at auction rooms of T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Two one-acre lots in Hull's Subdivision, Sec 9, 39, 13. Seventeen lots on Indiana and other streets, near Grand. Fulton-st, corner Carpenter, house and lot 289. Fulton-st, house and lot 287, adjoining. West Twelfth-st, south of Canal, stores 186, 188, with lot 50x125 feet. Clybourn-av, Centre and Kraeger-sts, 4 business and 10 residence lots. Stewart, south of Archer-av, leasehold, stores 932 and 934, with dwellings above. State-st, near Thirty-seventh, 200x182 feet, with cottage. Cottage Grove-av, near Twenty-sixth-st, house and lot, 55x160 feet. Cottage Grove-av, south of Douglas-place, six lots, each 25x130 feet. Douglas-place, facing Ellis-av, lot 50x120 feet, in a beautiful grove. Cottage-place, south of Thirty-first-st, two lots, each 25x11 feet, to alley. Forty-first-st, near Drexel boulevard, lot 50x135 ft. Title by full warrantee deed. Terms: One-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. Particulars by pamphlet.

AUCTION.

Chattel Mortgage Sale, at 183 South Morgan-st., Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Piano, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, etc., etc.

FINANCIAL.

CHILDS & PRINCE, BANKERS, 175 LA SALLE-ST.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Passenger Tickets across the Ocean by the most Popular Lines. Best of accommodations at lowest rates. Interest on Savings Deposits, subject to check at sight. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted. Short Loans on first-class Collaterals. ☞ BUSINESS SOLICITED. CHILDS & PRINCE.

THE UNITED STATES Mortgage Company OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.00 GOLD.

This Company will loan on improved Real Estate WITHOUT COMMISSIONS.

Office—Rooms 2 and 3, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO., Of Cleveland, Ohio.

AUGUST 14, 1872. Parties insured in above-named Company, who have properly filed their claims, and have not received by mail, orders for dividend No. 1 of 5 per cent, can obtain them at the office of H. S. TIFFANY, 45 South Canal-st. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Which is now ready, contains an additional number of pages, and is one of the most entertaining of the present volume.

The leading Illustrated articles are: IN AND ABOUT PARIS, by EDWARD KING; a brilliant article on SCULPTURE, and THE ASCENT OF GRAY'S PEAK, in Colorado.

There is a sketch of ENGLISH SINGING BIRDS IN FLORENCE; A VISIT TO THE BIRTHPLACE OF WHITTIER, and an able Paper on the late FREDERICK DENISTON MAURICE, which is perhaps the most valuable article in the whole number.

There are seven chapters of MRS. OLIPHANT'S serial, AT HIS GATES; a Wonderful Story, by FANNIE E. HODGSEN, ONE DAY AT ARLE; also stories by MISS TRAFTON and HIRAM RICH.

There is A BALLAD OF THE GOLD COUNTRY, by H. H.; the other Poems are by KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD, MARY L. RITTER, and THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

The TOPICS OF THE TIME, by DR. HOLLAND, are entitled: THE BANE OF THE REPUBLIC—THE MATTER OF SIZE—MODERN PREACHING—PRIZES FOR SUICIDE.

In THE OLD CABINET MR. GILDER writes about Bulrushes—The Little Crowned Salamanders—Tests—A Canon of Criticism, etc.

In NATURE AND SCIENCE, by PROF. DRAPER, we have: New Experiments on the Heat of the Spectrum—Sterility and Depletion—Evolution of Mind—Illumination in Theatres—Bread from Wood—Electrical Wonders—The Color of the Sea—Sensation in the Mouse's Ear—Sewage as a Cement—Foreign Growths in the Body—Memoranda.

HOME AND SOCIETY charms with its talk about Summer Travel—The Boy—A Fernery—For the Frugal—Laces.

In CULTURE AND PROGRESS there is something About Acting—Poetry—Modern Skepticism, &c. The ETCHINGS amuse us with "Rhyme and Reason," and "The Beggars are Coming to Town."

☞ Prospectus of New Volume next month.

Price $4.00 a year, or 35 cts. a Number.

For sale and subscriptions received by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 90x30 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil paintings for pupils who wish to enter the SCHOOL OF DESIGN, and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Æsthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus Singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Base, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other experienced professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. For catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY, BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogue apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

LESPINASSE. FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway. BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square. G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Grand Pleasure Excursion Trip TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The new and magnificent low-pressure Steamer, "PEERLESS," Captain George P. McKay, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 8 p. m., on a Pleasure Excursion Trip to Duluth, calling at intermediate ports, and giving passengers ample time to see everything of interest. State-rooms secured and further information furnished by applying to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 244 East Washington-st., Central Block. Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities. The Commissioners of Lincoln Park. B. F. CULVER, President. E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. H. SQUIRE, 185 West Lake-st.

550 kits choice new Mackerel, at $1.00 per kit; 50 half barrels choice Family Mackerel, at $6.50 per half barrel; 500 boxes choice Bloaters, at $1.00 per box; 70 boxes nice Cheese, at 5 to 10 cts. per pound.

DOCTOR J. W. BENSON, Formerly Professor of Surgery &c., in the University of Louisville, Louisville Medical College, Kentucky School of Medicine, etc., etc., has LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN CHICAGO. OFFICE, NO. 86 WEST MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE.

Trustee's Public Sale of City Property.

The undersigned will offer for sale at the east door of the old Court House, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, 1872, the following valuable and desirable real estate: 18x70 ft to alley on Clark-st., north of Sherman House, formerly Greenebaum & Foreman's Bank, 48 Clark-st; 40x55 ft, wharfing lot on Water-st., between Dearborn & Clark-sts; 65x102 ft to alley on Clark-st., north of Twelfth; 25x102 ft to alley on Fourth-av., north of Twelfth-st.; 100x100 ft to alley on Third-av., east front, between Polk and Taylor-sts; 25x100 ft to alley on Third-av., west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts. Terms—One-third cash; balance in equal payments, in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect and unincumbered. JOSEPH F. BONFIELD, Trustee.

CENTRAL PARK.

I offer a bargain in Lots close to the above Park. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

ICE! ICE!

Ice for sale by the car-load or wagon-load, to be delivered in any part of the city. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Co., corner Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts. R. P. HUTCHISON & CO.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON, 184 Second st., Cincinnati.

Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our New Store, 126 & 127 Market-st. (Between Madison and Monroe), Where we are prepared to show our customers and the Trade generally a full line of HATS, CAPS, FURS, Buckskin Goods, &c. At the very lowest prices. WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTED.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cuba ... From New York ... Scotia ... August 21 ... Algeria ... Java ... August 28 ... Parthia ... And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for goods to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 73 South Market-st, Chicago.

White Star Line. NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago will be found the cheapest. Apply to PEELE'S, CARTER & DARKE, 17 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for freight to W. A. STRONG, 18 Whitehall Madison-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Esmay, Simmons & Co. is this day dissolved, C. M. Simmons retiring. I. P. Esmay and D. H. Eldredge will settle all bills and accounts of the late firm, and continue the business under the firm name of Esmay & Eldredge, from and after this date. I. P. ESMAY. C. M. SIMMONS. D. H. ELDREDGE. Aug. 19, 1872.

In severing my connection with the firm of Esmay, Simmons & Co., I would, for my successors, Messrs. Esmay & Eldredge, respectfully and earnestly solicit a continuance of my friends and acquaintances a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm. CHAS. M. SIMMONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Burton, Stevers & Co. is this day dissolved, T. H. Mead retiring. Horace Burton and D. Stevers will settle all bills and accounts of the firm, and continue the business, under the firm name of Burton & Stevers, from and after this date. HORACE BURTON.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hinckley & Holt was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August. The business will remain in the hands of C. Hinckley, who will settle all accounts of the firm. C. HINCKLEY. A. J. HOLT.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 350, 351, and 352, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the said county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the conditions of said deed, which deed was executed by Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Alvins S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, all of Chicago, Illinois, as grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the county of Athens, Ohio, as grantee, which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes in said deed therein described, one of the said notes made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Orville S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, and given in evidence of the purchase money of the estate hereinafter described in a purchase by them of said Barber, as trustee, which said notes are fully described in said deed of trust, and said notes, continued for more than ... months to pay the principal ... deed of trust described for $3,024.34, payable before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default in the payment of the interest that accrued and was payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, which interest became payable on the date last said David Barber, Trustee, being still the legal and holder of all of said promissory notes unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the power, and duties thereby conferred, I, the said, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 20th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Ames Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing 656 50-100 acres, and of 100 acre lot No. 807, which lies south of the Hocking River, containing 93 35-100 acres, and the 100 acre lots numbered 810 and 811, containing together, 220 32-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns. Terms of sale ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and show a fine vein of coal. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere. July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 188 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, ... miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 62 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be governed by the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within the shortest time after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 25 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, and after that date, Marshall, Texas. G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 16th day of September, 1872, at the hour of 12 m., at my office, in the old Court House, for the purchase of real estate, containing in one body not less than ... nor more than five acres, adjoining each other and situated within the following described limits, bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west; said proposals to state the price per acre, for cash. The County reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospitals, Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate." G. W. WHEELER, County Clerk.

☞ All dailies in the city copy one week.

MONETARY.

Local money ... same condition ... the leading ... for money ... ed to pay ... ness in ... money are ... the purpose ... to this city ... ern crop ... marketed ... and that ... reduced to ... the new crop ... will be ... as his produce ... than the ... trade good ... There is ... the banks ... plications ... usual, owing ... Our city in ... in New York ... on purchases ... Eastern ... very freely ... fused. ... banks, at ... were quoted ... $1.00@1.25 ... of this place ... to our orders ... money in ... have ordered ... New York ... more is on ... We call ... ment, which ... been made ...

United States 6s of '81 ... 5-20s of '62 ... 5-20s of '64 ... 5-20s of '65 ... 5-20s of '67 ... 5-20s of '68 ... 10-40s ... United States ... United States ... Northern Pacific ... Chicago City ... Cook County ... Illinois County ... Eastern exchange ... Sterling exchange ... Gold exchange ... Gold and gold ... Money on gold ... Silver ... Land warrants ... 160s not war ... 120s not war ... 80s not war ... 40s not war ... Agricultural ... Revenue stamps ... Gold coupons ...

The New York ... our railroads ... For the seventh ... gross earnings ... year. Only ... decrease ... Shore & Michigan ... the large ... other roads ... ticeable for ... last year, though ... these just ... for June, and ... recently been ... of the ... that month of ... $451,332.

EARNINGS ...

A. & G. W. ... Cen Pacific ... Chicago & A. ... C., C., C. & I. ... Erie ... Illinois Central ... I. B. & West. ... Kansas Pac. ... L. S. & M. S. ... Marietta & Cin. ... Mil. & St. P. ... Mo., Kan. & T. ... Pacific of Mo. ... St. L. & I. M. ... St. L., K. C. & N. ... St. L. & S. E. ... T., P. & War. ...

Total ... Net Increase ...

The *Railroad Gazette* ... interesting ... our Western ... months since ... the following ... to the Eastern ...

The aggregate ... tem of roads ... 2,972 miles ... miles, or 8 per ... Iowa. Wisconsin ... ported are ... of the states ... and Chicago & ... the ... ending with A ... & Pacific for ... Chicago & North ... with May.

The gross earnings ... years last reported ... crease and decrease ...

Illinois Central ... Chicago & Alton ... Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ... Chicago, R. Island ... Pacific ... Chicago & ... western ...

Total ...

A more accurate ... and especially ... the roads, can ... which gives the ... year and the ... centages of increase ...

Ill. Central ... C. & Alton ... C., B. & Q. ... C., R. I. & P. ... C. & N. W. ...

Total ...

Here we see ... crease in earnings ... cent in the case ... Quincy (which ... of new branches ... bring down the ... large amount ... cago, Rock Island ... in the average ... three lines ... one, the Rock ... mensely increased ... last reports ... more than one ...

Now as it is ... to know if the ... ing, or only ... large increase ... traffic, which ... know to their ... thing as earnings ... carried and to ... the percentage ...

Ill. Cen. ... Chic. & Al. ... C., B. & Q. ... C., R. I. & P. ... C. & N. W. ...

Total ...

This tells ... of 8 per cent ... crease of near ... sengers carried ... cent. on the ... ed. If we ... ton freight ... of 7 per cent ... in mileage ... sidering that ... vorable location ... Erie) and ... traffic.

The changes ... very great ... losing about ... Burlington ... twentieth ...

It is evident ... traffic are no ... table will bring ...

Ill. Cen. ... Chic. & Al. ... C., B. & Q. ... C., R. I. & P. ... C. & N. W. ...

Total ...

Ill. Cen. ... Chic. & Al. ... C., B. & Q. ... C., R. I. & P. ... C. & N. W. ...

Total ...

Instruments ...

Hastings st, ... to alley, dated ... West Lake st ... ft to alley, dated ... Lot 27, in Block ... consideration ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

Local money matters are in about the same condition as at the close of last week, the leading features being a larger demand for money in the West, and very little wanted to pay Eastern indebtedness, hence weakness in Eastern Exchange. Large sums of money are daily ordered for the country for the purpose of paying for grain to be shipped to this city. It would seem that our Western crop of wheat is in a fair way to be marketed this year much earlier than usual, and that the corn reserve will be reduced to the minimum by the time that the new corn is gathered. The result of this will be to make the farmer "flush of money," as his produce is bringing much better prices than the peace average, and this will make trade good all over the Western country.

There is still a fair demand for money at the banks from local borrowers, but the applications on grain paper are less to-day than usual, owing to a scarcity of freight room. Our city merchants are not yet paying bills in New York very extensively. Their paper on purchases for the fall trade is not yet due.

Eastern Exchange was weak to-day, being very freely offered, and much of it was refused. Sales were reported to-day, between banks, at 75a80c, $1,000 off. Counter rates were quoted at par selling, and buying at $1.00a1.25 per $1,000 discount. In consequence of this plethora of balance at the seaboard to our credit, and the better demand for money in the West, several of our banks have ordered large amounts of currency from New York; some of it arrived to-day, and more is on the way.

We call attention to the following statement, which is properly attested as having been made under oath:

UNION NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A circular having been issued by some unknown person, wherein my name has been used in connection with parties running the "wheat corner," I feel it a duty I owe to this Bank, as it was evidently intended to connect the Bank in that way with the "corner," to make this public statement: I have never had any interest, either direct or indirect, in this "wheat corner," or any other "corner" ever gotten up on 'Change, or anywhere else.

As to the charge that the Bank was furnishing money to the "corner," I would state that this Bank has not furnished one dollar to them, further than to take their sight exchange, drawn on shipment of grain.

C. T. WHEELER.

Subscribed and sworn to before G. A. IVES, Notary Public.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62	115½	116
5-20s of '64	115½	116
5-20s of '65	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '65 January and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '67 January and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	114¾	115
10-40s	112½	113
United States 5s (new issue)	112	112½
United States Currency 6s	115¼ ex int	113¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109¼
Gold exchange		114½@114⅝
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	114¼
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	....
Land warrants		....
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4½ per cent discount.

Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* says of our railroads:

For the seven months of the year now passed, gross earnings are generally in excess of last year. Only two roads in the list below show any decrease. The Central Pacific, Erie, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern are all conspicuous for the large amount of their increase; while other roads show earnings which are equally noticeable for the percentage of increase above last year, though less in the gross amount than those just named. The Union Pacific earnings for June, and six months of 1872, have only recently been published, showing an increase for that month of $107,285, and for the six months of $441,322.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31.

	1872.	1871.		
A. & G. W.	$2,730,131	$2,542,383	Inc.	$187,748
Cen Pacific	6,709,629	4,914,179	Inc.	1,795,450
Chicago & A.	2,769,142	2,930,603	Dec.	161,465
C., C., C. & I.	2,445,924	2,037,187	Inc.	408,737
Erie	10,336,601	9,144,061	Inc.	1,192,540
Illinois Cent.	4,214,160	4,478,063	Dec.	263,903
I. B. & West.	756,203	486,526	Inc.	269,677
Kansas Pac.	1,974,549	1,713,016	Inc.	261,533
L. S. & M. S.	9,650,646	8,150,439	Inc.	1,500,207
Marietta & Cin	1,054,481	869,357	Inc.	185,124
Mil. & St. P.	3,412,480	3,409,722	Inc.	2,758
M., Kan. & T.	857,341	461,565	Inc.	395,776
Pacific of Mo.	1,937,308	1,908,079	Inc.	29,229
St. L. A. & T. H.	1,046,796	1,010,782	Inc.	36,014
St. L. & Iron Mt	1,240,372	873,286	Inc.	367,086
St. L. K. C. & N.	1,933,993	1,481,034	Inc.	452,959
T., P. & War.	718,770	578,224	Inc.	140,546
Total	$53,788,547	$46,988,531		
Net Increase				$6,800,016

The *Railroad Gazette* of this week has an interesting article on the progress made by our Western railroads during the ten months since the fire, from which we extract the following, which excludes all reference to the Eastern lines:

The aggregate length of the five roads—or system of roads, rather—was 4,297 miles in 1871-72, and 3,972 miles in 1870-71; the increase being 325 miles, or 8 per cent. The lines are in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan exclusively, though, of course, they carry traffic from many other States. The reports of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton are for the calendar year; of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the year ending with April; of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific for the year ending with March; of the Chicago & Northwestern for the year ending with May.

The gross earnings of these roads for the two years last reported, with the percentages of increase and decrease, were as follows:

	Gross Earnings. 1871-2	1870-1.	⅌ cent of Inc. or Dec.
Illinois Central	$8,497,485	$8,746,777	—2.85
Chicago & Alton	5,273,910	4,849,405	—8.85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	7,669,010	7,207,685	—5.
Chicago, R. Island & Pacific	5,900,797	6,028,287	—2 1-6.
Chicago & Northwestern	11,403,161	11,694,914	—2.56
Total	$38,648,368	$38,527,068	—0 315

A more accurate idea of the changes in traffic, and especially of the relative productiveness of the roads, can be had from the following table, which gives the mileage of each road for each year and the earnings per mile, with the percentages of increase and decrease:

	Av. Mileage. '71-72	'70-71	P.c. Inc.	Earn per m. '71-72	'70-71	P. c. of In. or Dec.
Ill. Central	1,109	1,109		$7,662	$7,887	—2 85
C. & Alton	528	466	11¾	10,040	10,408	—3 51
C., B. & Q.	789	642	18	9,669	11,227	—11.2
C., R. I. & P.	590	590		10,001	10,217	—2 16
C. & N. W.	1,313	1,165	13½	8,687	10,004	—7.17
Total	4,297	3,972	8	8,992	9,700	—7.3

Here we see that every company shows a decrease in earnings per mile, varying from 11 per cent in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (which has recently acquired a number of new branches, with moderate traffic, which bring down the average from the former very large amount) to 2 per cent on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The increase in the average mileage worked is very large on three lines, and nil on the others; though one, the Rock Island, is now working an immensely increased mileage, not included in the last reports. The average decrease per mile is more than one-fourteenth.

Now as it is important, especially for Chicago, to know if the traffic of these roads is not increasing, or only very little, notwithstanding their large increase of mileage, let us examine their traffic, which, as many railroad men know to their sorrow, is by no means the same thing as earnings. We give below the passengers carried and tonnage moved on these roads, with the percentage of increase and decrease:

	No. of Passengers carried. 1871-2.	1870-1.	Per ct. of Inc. or Dec.
Ill. Cen.	1,926,384	1,876,585	—5.5
Chic. & Al.	715,662	732,531	—2 3
C., B. & Q.	1,429,564	1,365,577	—4 7
C., R. I. & P.	708,443	708,815	—0.05
C. & N. W.	2,224,705	2,239,494	—0.67
Total	6,384,898	6,423,002	—0 9

	No. of Tons hauled. 1871-2.	1870-1.	Per ct. of Inc. or Dec.
Ill. Cen.	1,831,944	1,623,944	—12 8
Chic. & Al.	1,501,496	1,261,032	—18½
C., B. & Q.	1,689,104	1,382,515	—22
C., R. I. & P.	1,014,347	914,345	—10 9
C. & N. W.	2,510,016	2,298,170	—9.2
Total	8,546,907	7,480,006	—12¼

This tells a different story. With an increase of 8 per cent in mileage, we have, it is true, a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in the number of passengers carried (the minor traffic), but an increase of 12¼ per cent in the tons of freight hauled. If we count a passenger as equivalent to a ton freight, as is customary, we have an increase of 9 per cent,—very nearly equal to the increase in mileage, which is exceedingly favorable, considering that the new lines naturally have less favorable locations (the best having been taken first) and can have only begun to develop a traffic.

The changes in passengers carried are not very great on any line, the Illinois Central losing about one-sixteenth and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gaining about one-twentieth.

It is evident, therefore, that the rates and the traffic are not quite uniform; and the following table will bring to light the discrepancies:

	Passenger earnings. 1871-2.	1870-1.	P. c. of inc. or dec.
Ill. Cen.	$1,899,210	$2,117,827	—10¼
Chic. & Al.	1,276,993	1,292,135	—1 4
C., B. & Q.	1,724,544	1,730,304	—0.3
C., R. I. & P.	1,394,140	1,713,122	—18
C. & N. W.	3,260,654	3,333,111	—2 2
Total	$9,552,441	$10,186,250	—5½

	Freight Earnings. 1871-2.	1870-1.	P. c. of inc. or dec.
Ill. Cen.	$6,086,713	$6,142,521	—0 9
Chic. & Al.	3,740,203	3,312,068	—12.9
C., B. & Q.	5,299,374	4,949,684	—7
C., R. I. & P.	4,213,372	4,029,273	—4½
C. & N. W.	7,521,275	7,709,809	—2.3
Total	$26,861,437	$26,128,354	—2 8

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Aug. 19.

CITY PROPERTY.

Hastings st, bet Paulina and Wood sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 27; consideration, $650.

West Lake st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $4,175.

Lot 27, in Block 62, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $550.

Burnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,800.

Shurtleff av, 100 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $2,000.

Blue Island av, 247 ft ne of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $1,600.

Summer st, 50 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $600.

Wabash av, n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 20 7-12x120 ft, with building, dated Dec. 1, 1869; consideration, $10,000.

Wabash av, n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 20 7-12x120 ft, with building, dated July 1; consideration, $8,500.

Lot 2, in Starr's Lots 29 to 31, in North Addition, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 86, of s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 30; consideration, $750.

Lot 10, in Block 9, in Ogden's Addition, dated Aug 14; consideration, $2,250.

North Dearborn st, bet Superior and Huron sts, e f, 20x80 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $3,000.

Calumet av, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, 50x178½ ft, dated June 28; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 18, in Block 7, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $840.

Lot 58, in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated July 23; consideration, $1,350.

Lot 21, in Block 2 of Honore's Blocks 1 to 6, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $2,500.

West Harrison st, s w corner of Francisco st, n f, 150x124½ ft, with 100x124½ ft on Flournoy st, in same block, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $5,734.

Lots 29 to 32, in Block 4, of Suston's Addition, dated July 31; consideration, $8,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 27 of Lot 5, in Partition of n ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $5:0.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-fifth st, 50 ft e of Evans av, s f, 24x111½ ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 34 in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 21 in Block 5, of same, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $700.

Lot 29 in Block 2, of same, dated April 30; consideration, $600.

East 35 ft of Lot 7, in Block 4, Cleaverville Addition, dated Aug 17; consideration, $5,200.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 15, of Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $850.

Lot 19 in George Ingram's n e 5 acres of n ½ n ¼ of s w ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour	2,704	5,904	2,714	5,548
Wheat, bu	172,292	72,680	91,888	15,859
Corn, bu	463,840	263,800	267,321	387,837
Oats, bu	66,134	106,630	39,325	37,684
Rye, bu	5,735	19,778	480	14,678
Barley, bu	4,570	22,420	5,217	3,937
Grass seed, lbs	110,580	216,156	22,879	374,035
Flax seed, lbs	366,972	573,490	41,760	....
Broom corn, lbs	34,500	61,690	6,0	20,900
Cured meats, lbs	46,650	6,88	351,104	489,986
Beef, brls	35	....	115	70
Pork, brls	30	....	35	934
Lard, lbs	1,630	8,980	75,050	97,460
Tallow, lbs	16,800	19,160	37,000	386,000
Butter, lbs	28,170	39,910	52,440	77,170
Live hogs, No.	4,277	3,799	3,718	4,142
Cattle, No.	2,049	718	1,636	1,697
Sheep, No.	450	760	....	....
Hides, lbs	60,218	114,210	126,497	49,600
Highwines, brls	39	422	137	1,175
Wool, lbs	156,385	24,970	77,320	41,000
Potatoes, bu	3,696	610	....	50
Lumber, m	5,961	5,337	2,848	2,888
Shingles, m	2,880	3,030	1,889	2,083
Lath, m	645	880	328	270
Salt, brls	....	9,762	2,924	824

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 11,054 bu wheat; 583 bu corn; 8,178 bu oats; 76 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 555 cars and 29,700 bu wheat; 939 cars and 111,400 bu corn; 89 cars and 2,500 bu oats; 17 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total (1,613 cars), 770,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
By rail	10,177	48,440	31,933	69,427	11,272
By canal	....	2,000	....	....	....
To Buffalo	3,692	78,500	1,581,990	186,000	600
To Erie	1,218	....	2,000	97,000	....
To Oswego	....	81,141	21,187	....	....
To Huron	1,123	....	115,771	....	....
To other U S pt	168	....	31,420	33,230	....
To Montreal	....	16,500	17,500	....	....
To Colborne	....	20,590	66,915	....	....
To Kingston	....	15,281	60,699	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	28,537	....	....
To Other C pts	3	14,855	86,772	....	....
Total	16,381	277,307	2,027,844	385,657	11,872

Also 9,410 bu rye by rail.

Shakespeare's tragedies are all modelled on the one idea that every horror has its indicrous side; and herein the bard proved himself to be a philosopher. The present gigantic combination that has aimed to embrace our wheat and corn market in its folds, has found its Shakspeare; and in Milwaukee. A lithographed circular has been issued from the City of Bricks, which purports to be a report made by J. Bilon, Esq., the Secretary of the Ring, to Scunn & Mott, Ma Hugner, C. Twheeler, Tom Chisel and others supposed to be interested in knowing the way in which the affair has panned out. We need not to give the figures, other than that the net loss is announced at $575,000. The document has already had an extensive perusal, whether deserving of it or not.

The great problem of the day, with farmers and other holders of grain not in Chicago, seems to be how to send that grain hither before the end of this month. One would think that the effort would be chiefly confined to wheat, but it extends to other grain, especially to corn, of which the stock would seem to be inexhaustible. Wheat is, however, piling in upon us at an astonishing rate. Nearly 20,000 bu by lake bulletined to-day, with over 150,000 bu by rail. This morning the receipts were 29,700 bu by water, and 555 car loads, about 49 of which are from Milwaukee. The public is awake to the importance of sending wheat here in August, and it is merely a question of cars that will decide the proportion of the crop of the Northwest that will be received here within the next ten working days. Iowa alone would send us 200,000 bu per day if transportation could be furnished. It has been noted that the Eastern roads have some 400 or 500 cars here lying idle, which might be used by our Western roads if they were inclined to use them. But the truth seems to be that it is difficult to get all their own cars unloaded at the elevators, and it is useless to bring cars here if they have to stand full on track; because the wheat is not deliverable on contract till it has been placed in store. Some of the grain that arrived here this morning has been on the road more than a week, and it is probable that much of the grain ordered to-day to be shipped here will not arrive till after the August corner is over. The probabilities are that country grain owners will not have such another chance in a long time to obtain high prices on an artificial market, as the present corner promises to cause a widespread disgust with the system that may not cool down in many months. They need no advice, unless it should be how to obtain transportation; and that advice cannot be given. It is probable that no more wheat will come here from Milwaukee by lake, owing to the difficulty of placing it in store; but the receipts by rail from that city will probably increase.

THE MARKETS.

The principal feature to-day was weakness, in the leading grain markets, owing to big receipts. Other markets, not affected by large receipts, were inclined to strength; but with little doing, as the attention of the great majority of readers was concentrated on wheat and corn—principally the former. Provisions were quiet. The grocery market was without change in any important particular. The demand both on local account and from the country trade was fair, and former prices were firmly adhered to all around. In the dry goods market only a moderate amount of trading was done, and a quiet, easy feeling prevailed for all save standard and seasonable goods. Butter was quiet, without change in values. The little choice dairy offered, found ready buyers at the quotations, while low grades were slow of sale, at irregular prices. There was a fair demand for cheese at 11 1-2a12 1-2c for New York factory, and at 9 1-2a11 1-2c for Western do. Coal was unchanged. Fish remain rather quiet, with prices steady. The hay, hide, and leather markets were in much the same condition as on the closing days of last week. There was no quotable change in values. Oils were reported quiet at former quotations, though there was increased firmness in turpentine. The general demand for lumber at the yards to-day was large, and for common descriptions prices were a shade firmer. Other grades were also in good inquiry, but steady. Hard wood lumber is moving off slowly from the fact that the receipts are of a light character. A sawed shingles on track are improving in demand, with sales at a range of $3 00a3 12 1-2 per 1,000. In the metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets, few new features were developed for this portion of the week, the volume of business transacted in each being fair. Nails met with a large demand, and sales were quick at $6.00 rates. Naval stores were fairly active and steady, at Saturday's quotations. A large demand existed for building materials, and a strong feeling was manifested. Cooperage was again quiet and prices favored buyers. Eggs ruled dull at a range of 13a15c per dozen, with the bulk of the sales at 14a14 1-2c. Poultry and potatoes ruled less active and easier. Salt continues in urgent inquiry at $2.00 for Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse grades. Other varieties were steady. Wool is improving in demand, and the views of holders were a shade firmer. The market for railroad freights was active at unchanged rates.

Highwines were firm, but quiet. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon, and the market closed with buyers at 90c.

Lake freights were quiet, but strong at 1-2a1c advance, owing to a scarcity of offerings. There are few vessels in port, and several of them will not be unloaded for two or three days. A total of 4 charters was reported, which will carry out 15,000 bu wheat, 38,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu oats. Rates closed at 9c on wheat, 8 1-2c on corn, 6 3-4c on barley, and 6c on oats to Buffalo; 15, 15 1-4c on wheat, and 14 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 15 1-2c on wheat, and 14 1-4c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 22 1-2c on corn to Boston, and 23c to Portland. It is reported that some of the railroads carrying grain East are making reductions of 3a5c per 100 lbs from their published rates.

Provisions were quiet, but firm. Mess pork was scarcely mentioned till near the close of the session, when two or three lots changed hands at prices that averaged a shade higher than those ruling at the close on Saturday. The transactions were understood to have occurred between parties outside the combination; the short interest exhibiting a little more inclination to fill, as there were no receipts of pork this morning, to speak of. Lard was very quiet, but nominally firm at previous quotations, being quoted strong in New York, while the steady advance in the price of live hogs is increasing the cost of manufacturing summer lard. Meats were again in good demand, and firmer, as the stocks are being rapidly reduced. There is little winter stuff on sale now except shoulders; short ribs are scarce, and short clear and sweet pickled hams practically out of stock. A few summer cured long clears are on sale, at about 8c. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14 50a14 60; do seller September, $14 60; do seller October, $13 00a13 50; seller December, $12 00a12 12 1-2; seller the year, $11 87 1-2a12 00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 1-2a8 5-8c; do seller the year, 8 1-4a8 3-8c; summer, 8 1-8c. Dry salted meats, 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders; 8 3-4c for short ribs, and 9 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 12a13c for summer; no winter cured hams on the market. Bacon quoted at 10 1-4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00; extra mess beef, $10 00. Beef hams, $31.00a32 00. City tallow, 8a8 1-4c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller September, at $14 60; 1,000 brls do at $14.50; 50 tcs summer lard at 8 1-4c; 100 tcs do at 8 1-8c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6 1-2c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for last week, and since October 28, as compared with the same time last year:

RECEIVED.	For week.	Since Oct. 28, 1871.	Same time 1870-71.
Beef, brls	140	47,442	28,199
Pork, brls	5,876	139,382	63,282
Cut meats, lbs	264,120	80,079,288	11,190,972
Lard, lbs	75,710	21,826,270	13,933,929

SHIPPED.	For week.	Since Oct 28, 1871.	Same time 1870-71.
Beef, brls	678	63,421	55,278
Pork, brls	768	112,385	133,475
Cut meats, lbs	1,389,423	215,159,644	110,594,030
Lard, lbs	523,031	79,689,218	49,331,683

In the receipts of meat, it is understood that one of the leading roads includes carcass beef in its reports. The shipments of meats and lard are understood to be gross weight.

Flour was very quiet, but quoted stronger by most dealers. Buyers were unwilling to pay the prices demanded, seeing that wheat was so weak. Hence the purchases were few, and all made for the supply of the local trade. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extra (St. Louis Bes) at $10 25; 100 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at $9 00; 50 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.25; 284 brls spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls do at $7.12 1-2; 100 brls do at $6 75; total, 634 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12 50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7 50@10 00
Spring extras, choice	6 25@ 7 25
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@ 8 00
Spring superfine	3 00@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4 37½

Wheat was active, but panicky, cash wheat selling 7c lower, and seller September 2 1-2c lower than the lowest prices reached on Saturday, which was also a day of weakness. The big receipts were responsible for the drop; but whether that drop was a break or not is open to query. It appeared to be so until late in the session, when the course of the market indicated that the corner is perhaps a little stronger than ever. It would seem that the clique are satisfied that they will have to handle enormous receipts this month, and thought that they might as well do it at low as at high prices. Hence they stepped out early, and left the market to its course. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.57, and declined to $1.53 by noon; then fell almost instantly to $1.48, with nothing doing, as there were free sellers, but no one cared to touch it at that price. Then the syndicate took hold, and bought, which resulted in an advance to $1.50 at the close. Besides taking all the cash wheat offered, they extended their lines of shorts, by something like 175,000 bu. Seller September was very weak, though it did not decline so much as cash lots. The impression seemed to be widespread that the clique have been selling short for next month, and that on the 1st they will throw all their cash wheat on the market to bear it to the lowest possible points. Hence there were many free sellers among local operators, in addition to large numbers of orders from the country to sell wheat for delivery next month, the owners of which are satisfied they will not be able to get the grain here during August. The option opened at $1.21 1-2, advanced 1-4c, declined to $1 20, up to $1.21, fell to $1.18, and closed at $1.18 1-4. Seller the year sold at $1 14a1 14 3-4. No. 3 spring declined 13c, closing dull at $1 15: the reason was that the proprietors of the cleaning mills have withdrawn from the market, saying they have all they care to handle for this month. Rejected was weak at $1.00. No. 1 spring was inactive. Winter wheat was very quiet, and little better than nominal at about the same prices as the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.56 1-2; 3,200 bu do at $1.56 1-4; 4,800 bu do at $1 56; 5,000 bu do at $1.55; 11,600 bu do at $1.54 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.54; 4,400 bu do at $1 53; 15,000 bu do at $1.51; 4,400 bu do at $1.50 1-2; 58,800 bu do at $1.50; 11,400 bu do at $1.49; 5,000 bu do at $1.48 1-2; 14,400 bu do at $1.48; 8,800 bu No. 3 do at $1 20; 6,600 bu do at $1 18; 4,400 bu rejected at $1.00; 400 bu No. 3 winter wheat at $1.20. Total, 168,000 bu.

As reported below, the market broke late in the afternoon to $1.27a1 27 1-2 seller the month, and $1.13 1-2 seller September.

Corn was moderately active, but weak, the market declining 1 1-4c below the lowest quotations on Saturday. The reasons for the decline were numerous. New York and Liverpool were quoted lower, our receipts were enormous in spite of the rain, while the scarcity of vessels made shippers unable to operate, even if they had been willing to do so under increased freight charges. But they did take hold to a fair extent after the decline was established, causing the market to close firm. Of course, speculative sellers were free, as they generally are at such a time. The present heavy receipts seem to nonplus many dealers. They have calculated that corn would be in light supply here this month, owing to the excitement in wheat; but they now find it coming in more rapidly than ever; the receipts of the day were probably the largest we have had on any day for several years past. Seller September opened at 41 7-8c, and declined to 40 1-4c at the close. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 41 1-2c, declined to 39 7-8c, and closed at 40c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 16,400 bu do at 40 3-4c; 26,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; 32,400 bu do at 40 1-2c; 86,200 bu do at 40 1-4c; 135,000 bu do at 40c; 47,000 bu do at 39 7-8c; 10,000 bu do at 39 3-4c; 800 bu rejected at 37 3-4c; 32,000 bu do at 37 1-2c; 800 bu no grade at 33c o. t. Total, 401,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, at about the same prices as on Saturday, the market being weak early, under large receipts, but became firmer under a moderate demand. The cash trading was confined to the supply of the local trade. Seller the month opened at 27 3-8c, improved to 27 5-8, and closed at 27 1-2c. Seller September sold at 26 1-4a26 1-2c. Rejected was dull and easier. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 27 3-4c; 6,600 bu do at 27 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 27 1-4c; 600 bu do at 27c; 1,200 bu rejected at 22c; 900 bu do at 21 1-2c. Total, 26,400 bu.

Rye was more active; it was in better demand, and firm at Saturday's prices. Seller September sold at 56 1-2a57c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (N. W.) at 56 1-2c; 12,000 bu do at 56c; 400 bu rejected at 47c. Total, 13,200 bu.

Barley was in improved demand, and 1a2c higher, the inquiry being, of course, entirely for new. Seller September sold at 60 1-2a61 1-2c, closing firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu new No. 2 at 62c; 400 bu do at 61 1-2c; 800 bu do at 61c; 1,200 bu new No. 3 at 50c; 800 bu by sample at 70c; 800 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 61c; 1,600 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 10,800 bu.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Our Iowa customers on the Northwestern Railroad complain of lack of cars for wheat. The agents tell them that the shippers of oats and corn must have their share. Now corn sells for September 1-4 to 1-2c higher than August, while September wheat is 40c less. No one will complain if the railroads give preference to wheat for the next ten days, *and it will put $500,000 extra into the pockets of the Iowa farmers.* There are 500 idle cars in this city to-day belonging to Eastern roads, which can, doubtless, be hired for this emergency. Let the railroads work in this instance in the interest of the farmer and country shipper.

MARKET STREET.

EXTRACTS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended July 27, 1872, were 30,897 qrs. at an average price of 58s 1d per qr., against 23,214 qrs. for the corresponding week in '71, at an average price of 59s 9d, and against an average of the corresponding weeks of the last five years of 34,126 qrs., at an average price of 56s 1d per qr.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom for the week ended July 27, 1872, were: Flour, 50,158 cwts; wheat, 905,202 cwts; corn, 919,849 cwts; oats, 198,665 cwts.; barley, 176,663 cwts.; rye and other grain, 990 cwts.; peas, 13,372 cwts.; beans, 28,009 cwts. Total, 2,298,904 cwts.

The foreign exports of flour and grain from the United Kingdom for the week ended July 27, were: Flour, 474 cwts; wheat, 1,287 cwts; corn, 84 cwts; oats, 835 cwts; barley, 65 cwts; peas, [illegible] cwts. Total, 2,734 cwts.

The imports of foreign cereals into London for the week ended July 26, were: Flour, 250 brls, and 3,608 sacks; wheat, 53,014 qrs; corn, 30,003 qrs; oats, 37,967 qrs; barley, 3,714 qrs; rye, 208 qrs; peas, 15 qrs; beans, 2,137 qrs.

The imports of flour and grain into Liverpool for the week ended July 27, were: Flour, 5,008 brls. and 5,477 sacks; wheat, 76,117 qrs; corn, 42,078 qrs; oats, 4,261 qrs; peas, 2,733 qrs; beans, 2,666 qrs.

The supply of wheat flour included, comprising the farmers' deliveries in the United Kingdom plus the imports, minus the exports, for the week ending July 7, 1872, was equal to 216,979 qrs. against an estimated weekly consumption of 400,000 qrs, being a deficiency of 183,224 qrs, which indicates a continued depression of the stock in granary.

There were on the 1st inst. in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 180 cargoes of wheat and 148 cargoes of maize, against 189 cargoes of wheat and 177 cargoes of maize the previous week; 331 cargoes of wheat and 106 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 212 cargoes of wheat and 211 of maize at the corresponding date in 1870.

The imports into Glasgow for the week ended July 31, 1872, were: Flour, 2,801 brls and 371 sacks; wheat, 7,166 qrs; maize, 6,815 qrs; barley, 746 qrs.

In reports from 95 French provincial markets, held during the week ended July 27, 1872, there was an advance in 5, firm in 5, without variation in 37, calm in 11, tending to decline in 3, declined in 34.

The French wheat crop is not in harvesting as prolific or of as good quality as we expected earlier in the season. In some sections the wheat is found to have considerable smut, but the increased area under wheat, it is believed, will compensate in quantity for the loss in quality.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, Aug. 10, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	83,321	1,429,104	2,077,893	53,789
Albany	5,400	52,000	91,000	41,500
Buffalo	111,478	1,327,566	228,317	34,168
Chicago	494,896	2,499,175	463,846	86,703
Milwaukee	178,000	375,000	375,000	....
Duluth	....	....	....	....
Toledo	130,000	430,000	241,263	10,622
Detroit	46,617	7,355	47,637	3,708
*Oswego	20,000	24,000	12,590	....
St. Louis	52,298	409,629	67,334	3,550
Boston	7,780	302,736	230,127	22,064
Toronto	60,000	2,316	16,335	24,168
Montreal	74,000	507,131	104,851	500
*Philadelphia	22,000	120,000	35,000	....
*Baltimore	20,000	193,000	25,000	....
Rail shipments	135,334	386,219	77,624	9,716
Lake shipments	484,750	1,739,896	238,460	1,200
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	251,280	2,257,480	755,581	....
Total	2,127,921	11,863,649	5,257,101	283,705
Total Aug. 3, '72	2,675,081	12,049,425	5,271,850	282,663
Total July 27, '72	3,061,988	11,456,893	5,190,765	268,008
Total, July 20, '72	3,829,584	12,113,563	6,018,444	269,532
Total July 13, '72	4,227,634	12,704,114	6,523,045	293,055
Total July 6, '72	4,998,649	11,169,482	6,802,639	283,792
Total Aug 12, '71	4,575,005	6,155,456	1,779,263	221,332

*Estimated.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was very little doing, except in wheat, which was weak. Mess pork was firm; lard dull; corn a shade easier; oats unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork, seller December, at $12 05; 5,000 bu wheat at $1.51; 20,000 bu do, seller the month, at $1.50; 15,000 bu do at $1 49 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1 49 5-8; 5,000 bu do at $1 49 1-2; 30,000 bu seller September at $1.16 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1 16 7-8; 10,000 bu do at $1 17; 5,000 bu do at $1.17 1-8; 65,000 bu do at $1 17 1-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.17 3-8; 5,000 bu seller the year at $1 12 1-2; 5,000 bu corn at 39 7-8c; 10,000 bu do at 39 3-4c; 60,000 bu do seller September at 40 1-4c; 5,000 bu oats at 27 3-4c. Also, outside the call, 5,000 bu barley, seller September, at 62c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.60	$14 65
Mess pork, seller September	14 60	14 95
Mess pork, seller December	12 00	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	8½	....
Lard, seller the year	....	8¼
Wheat, cash	1 50½	1 50¾
Wheat, seller August	1 49	1 49¾
Wheat, seller September	1 17½	1.17¾
Wheat, seller the year	1 12½	1 12¾
Corn, cash or seller August	39¾	39⅞
Corn, seller September	40¼	40⅜
Corn, seller last half September	....	....
Corn, seller October	40½	41¼
Oats, cash	27½	27¾
Oats, seller September	26	26½

LATEST.

After the call the wheat market BROKE; a regular panic setting in. Seller September opened at about the same price as the call, and fell rapidly to $1.13½, at which figure there were free sellers at the close. Seller the month declined 22@23c per bu, selling down to $1.27@1.27½, and closing with free sellers at anything above those figures. A member of the syndicate tried to stop the downward rush by buying for August at $1.42, but the movement of the avalanche was irresistible, and he withdrew, after which the outside operators had it to themselves, no broker putting in an appearance on behalf of the combination. The great question on the breaking up of the gathering was, is the corner burst? and speculation (not of the commercial kind) was rife as to the consequences of the rupture.

The following communication explains itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

If you will give me space in your excellent journal, I would like to say a word on the subject of the corner on wheat.

For a day or two the question has been discussed on 'Change, how far a man is in honor bound to submit to the exactions of a ring, composed of bankers, railroad, and elevator men, who largely control the receipts and shipments of grain, and who have conspired, first, to put wheat 40c per bushel above its real value, and then combine to throw every obstacle possible in the way of receipts, to prevent their victims from filling their contracts, except by submitting to their demands.

In proof of this we need only refer to the fact that the Northwestern Railroad refused to bring wheat from Milwaukee to this market, until a resolution of the Board of Trade of that city, and the pressure of public opinion, compelled them to furnish a limited number of cars. It is also well known that the largest elevator firms in the city, and we believe, the only ones in the city that have the facilities for unloading grain from vessels, have positively refused to receive wheat from vessels at all,—in order, we think, to keep down receipts and prevent men from filling their contracts. And one warehouse man, deep in the ring, and a little more unscrupulous than the rest (as far as heard from), went so far as to sell, or ship, some 200,000 bushels of other people's grain without taking up the receipts, as we suppose, to raise money to put wheat 40 cents above its value, expecting, no doubt, to rake down the margins and grow fat on his crime.

Now, we purpose to fight such a combination with any club that honor or the law may furnish us.

With this view, by instructions from our principals, we purpose to test the matter in the Courts, and shall serve an injunction upon the Treasurer of the Board of Trade, restraining him from paying over any margins until the Court decides to whom the money belongs.

We have been members of the Board of Trade for twelve years, and have never failed to fulfil a contract, or pay a difference when the trade went against us; but when bankers, and railroads, and owners of public warehouses conspire to extort money from our customers, we purpose to resist. In an open field and a fair fight we are always willing to abide the result; but we shall not quietly submit to have our hands tied, and then allow the enemy to put his iron heel on our neck and strangle us.

Our position is this: If members of the ring have the right to refuse wheat when we offer it in fulfillment of our contracts, we have a right, in all honor, to refuse to pay them 40 cents per bushel more than wheat is worth, in settlement of such contracts. Or, if a member of the ring chooses to violate the law, and ship or sell a few hundred thousand bushels of other people's grain, to raise margins to compel us to pay 40 cents per bushel more for wheat than it is worth, then we hold that it is perfectly fair for us to obey the law, and pay him, or them, just what the law requires, and no more.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

BUTTER—This market was quiet and without visible change in values. The inquiry, as heretofore, was mainly for the better grades. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 20@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Met with only a moderate inquiry to-day, and prices were steady and uniform. We continue to quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; woolsacks, 58@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general demand was large, at quotations ruling on Saturday. Stucco, $2.75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; Utica cement, $2 00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2 00@2 10; Akron cement, $2 00@2 10; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 25@1 50; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3 15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@46c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40 00@90 00; building brick, $9 50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4 00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	8 25	15 00
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x40	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	18 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BEANS—The demand was small, and prices favored buyers: $2 25@2 40 for fair to choice premium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—In this branch of the market a light business was transacted, at the annexed range of prices: $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair; prime, $75 00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@50.00 per ton, and brush, $100 00@150 00.

CHEESE—This staple was in fair demand at unchanged prices. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—Continues quiet and firm at the annexed prices: Lehigh, lump, $11 00; Lehigh prepared, $10 00; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—Comparatively few new features were developed in this market to-day. As has been the case for some weeks past, trade was dull and quotations were little better than nominal. The stocks are large. Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9 00; circle; flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $12 50@15 00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23 00@27 50 ⅌ m.

EGGS—The demand was small, at a range of 13@14c per dozen, although a few transactions were made at 15c.

FISH—The market was rather quiet to-day. The following prices were current: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No 2 do, $4 70@4 80; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4 75; No 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9 25; No. 1 bay, $8 00@8 25; No 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FEATHERS—Sales: 4 sacks prime live geese at 68c.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this department of trade there were no new features. Trade was fair for a Monday, and former rates were being realized. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2.85@2.85; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS.—The receipts are light, but a rainy morning prevents trading. Apples are doing better. Peaches will sell at better prices than on Saturday. Grapes are being closed out at 3@4c per lb. Sales: Apples—24 brls poor at $1 25@1.50; 195 brls good at $2 25@2.50; 40 choice at $3 00. Peaches—175 boxes left over at 15@20c; 200 boxes small at 40c; 175 good at 65c; 90 choice at 65c; 100 baskets small at 60c; 150 at 40c; 380 good at 90c; 150 choice at 60@75c. Pears—30 boxes common at 25c; 60 good Bartletts at 75c. Plums—8 bu Damsons at $4 00. Grapes—100 cases (24 lbs) at 75@80 at $1.00; 20 boxes (10 lbs) at 25c; 100 at 30c; 160 at 50@60c. Berries—But few in. Sales: Blackberries—10 cases fair at $1 75; 40 good at $2 00; 80 at $2 25@2 40.

GROCERIES—Business was fair to-day, both the local and the interior demand being of a liberal character, and prices were uniformly firm. No changes were made in quotations, which are as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 22@23c; prime do, 22@22½c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maricaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A. standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@85c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 21@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 8½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—We quote the market quiet and firm. Dealers were offering the following prices: Timothy, beater pressed, $18 00@19.50; do, loose pressed, $16 60@17 00; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were unchanged, prices ruling steady and firm, as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 12½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and in view of the fact that the advices from the East are of an encouraging character, prices are fully sustained. The stocks are ample:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 2-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@	6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	6 8-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@9½ rates
German plow steel	11	@12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@13 rates

LEATHER—The market is still somewhat unsettled, but there was no quotable change in values. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	28
Collar, ⅌ ft	22@	25
Calf, city	1 20@	1 40
Calf, country	1 10@	1 25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	33@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33
OAK.		
Calf	$1 25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	[illegible]	[illegible]
French calf, Lemoine	[illegible]	[illegible]
French calf	1 00@	2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@	2 30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@	2 00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1 00@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The aggregate demand for tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper was large, and holders were firm in their views at former quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do, 12x12, $17 00; do, 14x20, $17 50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 48c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; fast bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Prices remain firm and about the same as noted for several days past:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	19 @	21
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @	19
Hemp cash cord, ⅌ lb	17 @	19
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @	20
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5 00 @	6.00
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6 50 @	7.25
Tar, ⅌ brl	6 00 @	6.40

NAILS—The movement in this market was a large one, with sales upon the basis of $6 00 rates: 10d to 60d ⅌ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6 75; 3d do, $7 50; 3d do fine, $8 75; 2d do, $8 75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ⅌ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Turpentine was firmer and tending upward, with no other exception the market was without perceptible change. We make no alteration in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2 00@2.10; neats' foot oil, 95@98c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Continue in light request, and prices are little better than nominal. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEADS.		
Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10 50@	11.00
ZINC.		
Genuine Vielle Montague		14.50
American		12 50
Snow white		13.00
COLORS.		
Railroad colors		11.50
Rochelle ochre		4 50
English Ven red		4 50
English orange mineral	15.00@	16 00
English red lead		12 50
American red lead		11.50
Paris white	4 00@	4.25
Whiting		2 50

POULTRY—The demand continues small and prices favor buyers. We quote: Spring chickens at $2 00@3.00; old at $4 00@4.50; turkeys at 12@13c per lb.

POTATOES—There was only a fair inquiry, and, as the supply is large, quotations tend to a lower range: New at $1 00@1.50 per brl, and 30@40c per bu.

SALT—Met with a good demand, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse, Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3 00; do, with bags, $3 75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—The market was dull at the annexed range of quotations: Timothy at $2 80@2 85 for good; $2 90@2 95 for prime; clover, $5.90@6.00.

TEAS—In this department of trade no new features were noted. The demand continues steadily fair at the subjoined quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1 30; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 44@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was steady at former rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@58c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Watermelons—2,100 small to good size at $6.00@10.00 per 100. Muskmelons—40 cases at $1 00 per case. Tomatoes unsalable. Corn—600 doz at 5@8c per doz. Onions—10 brls at $2 75.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11 00; hickory, $11.50@12 00; slabs, $6.50@7 00, delivered.

WOOL—The market for this staple was moderately active, and holders were generally realizing full prices. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	62 @68c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	58 @59c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, X good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	42 @49c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	45 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	31 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	51 @56c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,263. The cattle market was very quiet to-day. Buyers took hold sparingly, and prices ruled weak and irregular. The Eastern markets are generally lower than last week, and with the prospect of continued liberal receipts holders seemed anxious to realize, the indications being that prices would rule lower before the close of the week. Shippers took a few car loads, and a few bunches were taken by local butchers, but the aggregate of sales was small, and the market closed as it opened, dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.10@6.55
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 75@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2 00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 5,000. This market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and under light receipts the advanced prices established at the close of last week were fully sustained, sales making at $4 40@4.65 for common coarse heavy; at $4.70@4 90 for good to extra do, and at $4.75@5 00 for common to choice light. All sold and the market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
98	240	$4 95	58	204	$5 00	51	200	$5.00
41	199	5 00	64	201	4 90	53	215	5.00
119	201	5 00	101	225	4 90	36	221	5 00
44	218	5.00	37	244	4 90	49	251	4 85
48	206	4 75	60	182	5 00	60	215	4.95
120	210	4.97½	166	215	5 00	62	210	4.90
125	216	4 90	48	190	4.80	43	239	4 40
140	220	4.95	180	225	5 00	134	198	4 95
58	242	5.00	31	201	5.00	100	200	4.87½
63	221	4.85	56	242	4 92½	57	217	4 80
133	216	4 90	30	212	4.95	198	251	4.90
58	252	4 95	42	160	4 85	160	199	4.90
167	192	5.00	45	230	4 90	38	249	5 00
27	216	4 95	65	205	4.95	106	216	5 00
49	253	4.90	63	211	5 00	59	225	4.95
45	219	5 05	56	202	5 00	42	198	5 00

SHEEP—Under this head no new feature was noted. The demand was light, but equal to the supply (only 255 arrived) and prices may be quoted steady at $3.00@3.75 per 100 lbs for inferior to medium, and at $4 25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,961	3,297
Shingles, m	2,880	2,630
Lath, pieces, m	645	890

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,849	2,888
Shingles, m	1,889	2,083
Lath, pieces, m	328	270

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Aug. 17:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	38,913	15,392
Shingles, m	10,607	9,644
Lath, pieces, m	3,068	1,951

The following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to Aug. 17:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	684,028	269,932
Shingles, m	329,069	556,834
Lath, pieces, m	66,177	29,264

CARGOES—The demand for lumber to-day was active, both on local and interior account, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. As regards prices the changes were few and unimportant. A sawed shingles were in active inquiry and held firmly at $2.75@3 00; lath at $2.50@2 75, and pickets were dull at $10.00@12 00 per 1,000. At the close few cargoes were left over.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ⅌ m	$3 25
Ludington, ⅌ m	3 00
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.75
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.25
White Lake, ⅌ m	2 50
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.25
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3 25@ 3 50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3 25@ 3 50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	.30c
Menominee	3 50@ 3.75
Oconto	4 00@ 5.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14 50@16 50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13 00
Joist and scantling	12 25@12 37½
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2 50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Simmons, from Manistee, 100 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.37½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Manistee, 100 m ft joist and scantling, at $12 37½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr E M Stanton, from Manistee, 160 m ft joist and scantling, at $12 37½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Manistee, 115 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.37½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo barge Wm. Burns, from Grand Haven, 109,165 ft mill run, at $20 00; 16,930 pickets, at $10 00, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 132 m ft at $20 for 3x14, 22 ft and over; $19 for do 20 ft; $18 50 for 3 inch 18 ft, and $12 37½ for joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Truman Moss, from Manistee, 210 m ft joist and scantling 3x12, 20 ft and over, at $20; 3 inch 18 feet at $18.50; 2 inch joist and scantling at $12.37½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 105 m ft joist and scantling at $12.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 10,870 ft strips and 18,349 ft boards at $19; 17,436 ft scantling and joist at $12.25; 2,309 ft hemlock at $10; 20,480 lath at $2.75—mill tally. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Gesine, from Manistee, 85 m ft joist and scantling at $12 37½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Manistee, 105 m ft joist and scantling at $12 37½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Tuscola, from Muskegon, 105 m ft medium strips and boards at $14 50; 33 m ft joist and scantling at $12 37½—mill tally. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 10 m ft 2x12—20 ft at $20; 115 m ft short joist and scantling at $12.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Iva Lawson, from Muskegon, 177 m ft boards and strips at $19 50; 15 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Gideon Truesdell.

Cargo schr Belen, from White Lake, 109 m ft strips and boards, ordinary at $15 00; 17 m lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Venus, from Ludington, 60 m ft strips and boards at $18; 120 m ft joist and scantling at $12 25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 130 m ft strips and boards at $15.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry continues active, and the market ruled firm at the annexed range of prices:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40 00
Common siding	20 00@21 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38 00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38 00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27 00
Common boards	14 00@18 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15 00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@15 00
Dry fencing	15.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@28 00
Pickets, square	12.00@13 00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3 50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35 00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were fair, and the views of dealers were firm, at the following quotations:

A or star shingles	$3 00@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 19.

Schr Emiline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 57 cds wood.
Schr Glen Cuyler, Manitowoc, 25 m oak lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Creeks, 20 pkgs fish, 4,200 ft lumber, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 25 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 12 pkgs fish, 25 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 70 pkgs fish, 132 pkgs butter, 144 bags flax seed, 17 sacks, wool, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 154 half brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 512 bars railroad iron, 976 pkgs fish.
Prop Ira Chaffee Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop S D Caldwell, Port Huron, 677 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Guide, St Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 45 m lumber, 20 m pickets.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 550 m lumber.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 869 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Bark Pensaukee, Erie, 1,087 tons coal.
Bark Peshtigo, Pensaukee, 380 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Bark Butcher Boy, Erie, 700 tons coal.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr St Peter, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 40 cords wood, 40 cords bark.
Schr Montcalm, Point Austin, 2,005 brls salt.
Schr Republic, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Idaho, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr St Lawrence, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Planet, Holland, 80 m lumber.
Schr Lake Forrest, Alpena, 309,700 feet lumber, 6 m lath.
Schr Lookout, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Vermillion, 334 tons block stone, and sundries.
Schr Jas. R. Bentley, Bay City, 505 m lumber, 50 bunches shingles.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Alpena, 230 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 60 m lumber, 50 cds bark.
Scow Wm Moore, Port Clinton, 21 yds gravel.
Scow Restless, Saugatuck, 40 m headings.
Scow Laurina, St. Joseph, 10 m lumber, 600 railroad ties.
Scow S a Star, McCarthy's Pier, 83 cds tan bark.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Steamtug Gem, South Haven, light.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 24 cds bark, 17 cds wood.
Schr M. D. Wilcox, Erie, 685 tons coal.
Schr Sweetheart, Erie, 1,080 tons coal.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Steamship Irwin H. Owen, Escanaba, 680 tons iron ore.
Schr Ebenezer, Grand Haven, 35 cds wood.
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Pensaukee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Tracer, Waukegan, 16½ yds gravel.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 215 tons iron ore.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 65 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 290 m lumber.
Prop Retta, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Bark Wm. Jones, Cleveland, 625 tons coal.
Bark Chinarbeuaco, Big Bay de Noc, 1,900 telegraph poles, 1,200 posts.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr W. B. Hawkins, Union Pier, 1,500 railroad ties, 60 cds wood.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 216 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Geo. E. Parrington, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Joseph Page, Erie, 1,170 tons coal.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 66 cords wood.
Schr E. R. Loomis, Milwaukee, 11,800 bu wheat.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 85 cords wood.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr Champion, Erie, 1,040 tons coal.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr R B King, Amsterdam, 78 cords wood.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 1,300 tons coal.
Schr Jesse, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Midnight, Racine, light.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Good Harbor, 120 cords wood.
Schr C. Hibbard, Alaska, 110 cords wood.
Schr G. B. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr J. H Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, 107 cords wood.
Schr William Bates, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Stella, Packard's Pier, 84 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Aug. 19.

Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 24,490 bu wheat.
Schr Planet, Evanston, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Port Huron, 14,000 bu corn, 4 bales broomcorn, and sundries.
Prop S D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 21,431 bu corn, 50 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 2,800 bu oats, 30 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 15,329 bu oats, 15 brls flour, 120 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 1 ton pig iron, and sundries.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 33,500 bu wheat.
Schr Rainbow, Port Colbourne, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Collingwood, 15,888 bu corn.
Schr Levi Grant, Collingwood, 13,100 bu corn.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 100 bu oats.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 300 bu oats.
Schr Midnight, Buffalo, 18,671 bu corn.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug 19.—We note the following engagements: To Sarnia—Prop B F Wade, corn and oats through to Portland on p t.; prop City of Concord, corn through to Boston at 23½c. To Tawas—St Peter, oats at 7c. To Buffalo—H. C. Albrecht, wheat at 9½c.

BUFFALO, Aug 16.—Rates steady. Vessels very scarce. The following charters are reported: Schr H F. Merry, salt to Sandusky at 5c per brl, f. o. b.; prop Missouri, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Northern Belle, coal to Chicago at $1 50 per ton, free.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Grain freights are dull and unchanged—8½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. The schr Gold Hunter takes wheat to Chicago at 2½c, free.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 16.—Down—Schrs Trinidad, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; Thos. Parsons, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Agnes, Cedar Creek to Kingston, staves; steam barge Belle P Crosse, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barks Albany, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; Crocker, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; props Akron, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Bernier, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schr C. G. Mixer, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Up—Schrs Dauntless, Star, Jamaica, Trenton, G. C. Finney, Mary Seburg, Union Jack, L. Shickluna, Mediterranean, Ontario to Cleveland, pig iron; A. Falconer, Toronto to Port Huron, light; B. Folger, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore; Netta Woodward, Augusta, Kingston to Toledo, light; Mary Taylor, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore; Lummis, Port Robinson to Cleveland, light; props Buckeye, Ocean, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; barks Malta, Gibraltar, Alexander.

WIND—East.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—Last evening south, light.

WAGES.—Sailors wages range at $1.75@2 00 per day.

SAILOR KILLED.—Charles Hill, of Racine, fell into the hold of the schooner Midnight, on Friday afternoon, and sustained injuries of a fatal nature. He leaves a wife and eight children.

NEW VESSELS AT MANITOWOC.—O. Morrison, of Manitowoc, is building for himself a schooner of seventy feet keel, eighteen feet beam, and seven feet hold.

Jonah Richards is getting out timber for another new canal schooner for himself.

CUT DOWN.—The schooner Glen Cuyler has had her masts cut down four feet at Manitowoc.

AHNEPEE.—Work on the harbor improvement at Ahnepee has been stopped until the letting of the new contract.

DROWNED.—While the barge Severn was being towed out of Cleveland, on Saturday evening, Captain Waggoner fell from the boat upon the deck, from whence he fell into the river and was drowned.

THE FEARLESS.—The tugs Kitty Smoke, of Manitowoc, and E. Wetzel, of Racine, succeeded in towing the schooner Fearless, which capsized a few days since, into Bailey's Harbor. She will remain at that port until the Wetzel can procure the assistance of the schooner Kewaunee to right the Fearless, thence tow her into shallow water, and, if possible, pump her out by hand. The Fearless was loaded with lumber and bound for Milwaukee. She will be towed to Milwaukee or Chicago for repairs.

SCHOONER JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE RUN DOWN.—On Friday morning, while a dense fog hung over Lake Michigan, the propeller barge Favorite, of Kirby, Carpenter & Co.'s Line, ran into the schooner Josephine Lawrence, bound to Milwaukee from Two Creeks with a load of wood. The vessel was so severely damaged that she filled and capsized shortly after the accident. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Pfister & Vogel, of Milwaukee. She has since been righted and towed into Manitowoc.

THE GREAT LOUISVILLE SENSATION.

More of Atwood's Frauds, Liabilities, and Assets—He Gives Himself Up, and Now Lies in Jail.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 17.

The Atwood affair still engrosses the public attention. The gap which has been made in the fiscal situation of the moment is considerable. Many banks are strained; many firms are straitened; two or three private individuals are ruined; two or three families are plunged into almost utter despair. The popular feeling is not indignant, nor is it commiserative. It is firm and just. The belief is that Atwood has perpetrated a deliberate and gigantic swindle; that he has done it not only recklessly but cruelly and selfishly; considering no one and nothing, and that he is undeserving of pity.

About 6 o'clock, last evening, Atwood sent for his bondsmen, and two of them being found, he thanked them for the confidence they showed in him, notwithstanding the past, and announced his intention to immediately release them from his bail bond, and go to prison. They urged him to reconsider his determination, but he was firm, and at length the bond was cancelled, and the unhappy man was taken to jail, where he was provided with comfortable quarters in one of the private cells. He stated as one of the reasons for this course, that he had learned that fears were expressed that he would escape.

The following statement is made by some of his friends, who are probably as intimate with his affairs as any one but himself, and who feel an earnest interest in the matter:

"We have been unable to ascertain definitely the condition of Atwood's accounts, but enough has been learned to warrant us in stating that the loss to creditors will not be as great as was supposed. From what we can gather, we think the combined indebtedness of Schoeffel & Co. and of Atwood will aggregate $375,000. Of this Schoeffel & Co. owe about $90,000, making Atwood's about $285,000. Schoeffel & Co. will be able to pay out. S. S. Nicholas, who is on much of Atwood's paper, is stated to be worth $75,000, and Ch. M. Thruston, another indorser, $25,000. Atwood's own assets, it is confidently stated, will produce $100,000, consisting in bonds, bank stocks and real estate. The bonds and stocks are pledged with various banks, but will, of course, serve to extinguish their amount of indebtedness. So, in any state of case, there is reason to hope that the losses will not be so heavy to creditors as feared.

"An explanation of the manner in which he carried much indebtedness by 'kiting' between here and New York will show how it was possible that he could be making all these sight checks and still have no money. To illustrate: Suppose he owed the Bank of Kentucky $50,000, due to-day. Not being able to renew or borrow from others, in order to save protest he makes a draft on the Bank of America, N. Y., for the $50,000. This check, by due course of mail, will not be presented before next Monday. On Monday he sells to some other bank another check on the Bank of America for $50,000, and then has this amount transferred by telegraph to pay the $50,000 drawn to-day. This was continued from week to week, the amount gradually increasing by losses made by desperate speculations in cotton, etc., to recover himself, until at last the banks growing suspicious, the 'kiting' was brought to a close—the banks holding the last checks having to sustain the loss. With this explanation it can readily be seen how he may have made all these checks and yet not have any of the money left."

Our own estimate of the amount involved in Atwood's transactions—or, rather, of his paper on the market, for some of it at least is legitimate—places the sum considerably higher than the above figures. It is extremely difficult to get at the exact details of the case, as the banks are very reticent in regard to the amount of his paper they hold. Our statements yesterday morning were made from the best information at hand, and gave the general understanding among bankers as to the condition of their accounts in connection with Atwood. It underwent some revision yesterday, and we give below the result. While the figures are not all official, and may not, and probably are not, exact, yet they certainly do not fall wide of the mark, and are close enough for the purpose of forming a pretty fair estimate of Atwood's liabilities and of the possible losses of the banks.

The Manufacturers' Bank holds $7,500 of Atwood's paper, but at least $5,000 of it is secured by collateral.

The Louisville Banking Company hold $16,000, most of which they expect to get.

The Citizens' Bank has $50,000, of which $40,000 are in sight drafts on New York, which there is no money there to meet, and which will probably be a loss. The other $10,000 is said to be time-paper, with the forged indorsement of Dr. Lewis Rogers.

The Falls City Tobacco Bank holds $15,000.

The Western Financial Corporation $5,000, which is good.

Bank of America, $10,000, of which at least $5,000 is safe.

Bank of Louisville, $32,500, of which $7,500 is in sight drafts, but the rest is backed by good names.

Northern Bank, $33,000, of which $25,000 is in Atwood's sight drafts, and the remainder secured by good names.

Bank of Kentucky, $10,000, which the cashier informed us would be good if Schoeffel & Co. can pay. He thought the loss would be light, if any.

Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, $17,000, of which $5,000 is in the sight drafts, and there are some collaterals for the rest. On some of the paper the name of Dr. Rogers appears.

Central Savings Bank, $6,000. Some collateral is held here also.

Planters' National, $15,000, of which $5,000 in sight drafts.

Western Banking Company, $5,000.

German Security Bank, $10,000.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky, $8,500, for which the bank holds seven Vernon County, Mo., bonds of $1,000 each.

German Bank, $15,000.

Kentucky National, $7,500, mostly secured.

Louisville City Bank, $7,500, but having good names on the back.

Deposit Bank, Glasgow, $11,000.

Shelbyville Bank, $5,000.

G. W. Norton & Co., $3,500, claimed to be good.

Morton, Galt & Co., $3,000, with stock pledged as collateral.

German Insurance Company, $5,000, which is said to be good.

Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, $10,000.

This makes a total of $308,500. There are, besides these, the following:

James Bridgeford, $5,000; Stephen F. Jones, $7,500; Geo. Moody, $5,000; J. V. Cowling, $5,000; O. G. Holt, $5,000; Miss Thruston, $5,000; Union Insurance Company, bonds that should have been cancelled, $18,000, and a cash deficit of $3,000; Stock and Bond Board, $6,333.

This, added to the former total, makes a grand total of $348,333.

Besides the above there are many other individual claims daily coming to light, and Mr. Rogers' losses will be considerable.

From these data it is apparent that the aggregate sum will not fall far, if any, short of half a million dollars. To meet these Atwood puts forward assets which he thinks will realize about $100,000. Schoeffel & Co., are said to have $125,000 of good assets, and the fortunes of others connected with the fallen man in business will probably make up $100,000 more.

Many incidents are told of the last days of Atwood's wild career, among which it is stated that the day before the exposure he borrowed $11,000 of a friend, to be returned next day, but it disappeared with the balance of his loans.

It is now said that his peculations have been going on for six months, and that nearly half a year ago he was suspected by a bank officer and charged with forging Dr. Rogers' name, but the suspected paper was duly taken up and nothing more said about it.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office 59 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:15 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 a m	*7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:15 p m	*7:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*8:45 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*8:15 p m	*6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:10 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:55 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*10:15 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:30 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:40 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m
do do do	*11:30 p m	*6:15 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:45 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:50 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	2:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	7:30 a m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

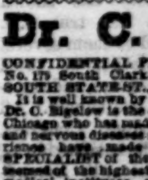
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:40 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:40 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*9:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:00 a m	7:40 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 68 South Desplaines-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free in any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st., Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. A. G. OLIN, 183 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand.

LOST ENERGY. DESPONDENCY, Gloom, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the old WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 11 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 122 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Gobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Tuesday Morning, August 20, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy	$0 25
Ten copies	2 50
Twenty-five copies	5 50
One hundred copies	20.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Read and Circulate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

No. 2. Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate:

No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid	$ 10
50 copies, by mail	1.75
100 copies, by mail	3.00
500 copies, by express	12.00
1,000 copies, by express	20.00

Send orders to Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

GENERAL GRANT VERSUS PRESIDENT GRANT.

We print this morning the famous report made by Lieutenant General Grant to President Johnson, in December, 1865, upon the condition of the South, and the feelings and disposition of the Southern people. The report is of historical interest. It was made nearly seven years ago, and furnishes a striking commentary upon the blood-and-thunder policy of the President's friends at this time. We invite a careful reading of the report. General Grant visited the South officially, to "learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States towards the General Government." He states that he "saw much," and "conversed freely with the citizens" and with the officers of the army, and he reached the following conclusions:

1. That the mass of thinking men of the South accepted the changed condition of affairs in good faith; that they considered that the decision of the various sectional issues reached by the war was fortunate for the whole country.

2. That four years of war had probably not left the people as obedient to law as was common in other parts of the country; that the presence of small garrisons of troops for a time, until civil authority was re-established, might be necessary, as a means of giving protection to both whites and blacks.

3. There was such an universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to number, was sufficient to maintain order. But the good of the country required that all the troops should be white. The presence of colored soldiers demoralized labor. No one objected to white troops, but there was a prejudice against the negro soldiers; and the late slave seemed to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, or should at least have no protection.

4. His observations led him to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States were "anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible;" that they were earnest in wishing to do what was required of them by the Government, not humiliating to them as citizens; and that, if such a course was pointed out, they would pursue it in good faith.

5. He devotes a considerable space to the evil effect upon the negroes of the teachings of many of the agents of the Freedman's Bureau, and advised that it be transferred to the responsible officers of the army.

This was General Grant's estimate of the feelings and sentiments of the Southern people in 1865; and, in his judgment, all that they needed was the knowledge of what the General Government required of them. Subsequent history has shown that this estimate was the true one. Andrew Johnson required of them several things, viz.: the repudiation of rebel debts, civil rights to the negroes, and repudiation of all secession ordinances. All this was promptly executed. Congress, subsequently, required the ratification of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and this was done. Congress required the remodelling of the State Constitutions so as to admit negroes to the right of suffrage, and all those States responded. It then required of them the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and that, too, was complied with.

Congress in no instance has notified the Southern people of anything expected of them in the matter of reconstruction that the people of the South have not complied with. In several States there have been repeated supplemental demands made, and in every case the report of General Grant—that so general and universal was the desire for reconciliation and reunion that anything demanded of them would be conceded—has been confirmed to the very letter.

But what is the Grant policy in 1872? It insists that the South is at war; that, though the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments have long since been made part of the Constitution, and though in every State the negro has the same civil and political rights that pertain to the white man, stern measures should be continued, and the peace of the country further disturbed. And now, after all that has been done, Wendell Phillips calls on the negroes to "arm, organize, and concentrate." The Grant party holds the white race at the South as alien enemies, and fit subjects only for the Court-Martial and the summary process of military law. Seven years ago, Grant was satisfied, from personal investigation, of the peaceful intentions of all these people; now that his own re-election depends upon their persecution, and upon the perpetuation of Hate and the conflict of races, he is for the re-establishment of bayonet law, and came very near getting it re-established on the last day of the recent session of Congress. The country has now General Grant, sustained by the seven years' subsequent history of the country, against President Grant and the office-holders, whose only hope of retaining place is in keeping alive the passions and hatreds of the war.

THE LOUISVILLE FRAUD.

The mask which has hitherto been worn by the promoters of the Louisville Bourbon Convention is now completely thrown off. Mr. Edmunds, who sends out the circulars, is the Postmaster of Washington City and a pet of Senator Chandler, and Colonel W. R. Holloway, who sends the despatches to the Associated Press, is Postmaster at Indianapolis. He is the second mate in the Louisville Convention movement, and is a relative of Senator Morton. Thus Grant, Chandler, and Morton appear, by their several proxies, as the real organizers of the Louisville Convention. So hypocritical a movement, however familiar it may be in ward and county politics, has never before been attempted on a National scale. As yet, it bids fair to have no following. In but three Congressional districts—one in Michigan, one in Ohio, and one in Indiana—has any appointment of delegates been made, so far as we have observed. That these appointments were made or inspired by persons working for Grant, we do not doubt. In fact, the whole movement is an abortive attempt to obtain, in effect, a Bourbon nomination for Grant as an offset to the Baltimore ratification of Greeley. No Democrat of the least character or influence is identified with it.

The movement does not originate in, and is not inspired by, Democrats. It is a fraud, and not an honest political movement. There was no bolt at Baltimore. The few who voted against Greeley in the Convention have since acquiesced in the decision of the majority. The Louisville fraud, therefore, is not to be confounded with a minority movement or a bolters' movement. It is a Grant movement. Its addresses are sent to the telegraph and printing offices in the handwriting of Grant politicians; they are mailed by the clerks of the Grant Committees, like any other Grant documents, franked by Grant Congressmen. We would not have been unwilling to see a respectable Bourbon party express its dissent, at Louisville, to Greeley's nomination. We are not sure that it would not have helped some Republicans to distinguish more clearly the difference between an organization and a principle, and so to vote for Greeley as the embodiment of principles, rather than for a Convention which contained no principle. But the proofs that the Louisville Convention is serving Grantism are now too plain to admit of its gaining any influence among any but those who would, in any event, vote for Grant.

It is worthy of remark that Blanton Duncan has chosen the same day for the holding of his Convention that had been previously fixed for the opening of the Louisville Industrial Exposition. This was evidently for the purpose of claiming that the crowd attracted to the city by the Exhibition had come to see his show.

CONVICTION OF BARNARD.

The State Senate of New York, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, have pronounced Judge George G. Barnard guilty of the charges preferred against him, and have sentenced him to be removed from office. Without going into the details of this case, the result is one that will be most satisfactory to the country. No man has ever brought such reproach upon the American Judiciary as this man Barnard. His longer continuance as a Judge would have been a national reproach. His name had become identified with everything that was dishonest in the administration of the law in New York, and he no longer could have retained the confidence or respect of any portion of the people.

The conviction of Barnard is not only gratifying so far as it relates to him personally, but it is a vindication of justice. It is an evidence that the sense of official virtue has not wholly died out, and that, sooner or later, the hand of justice will overtake the most skilful and accomplished rogue. Though the purification of the New York Bench go no further than the death of McCunn and the removal of Barnard, both those events will be creditable to the State and beneficial to the country. They will show that the power to reach judicial crime, though rarely exercised, still exists; and that the popular will, firmly expressed, can enforce its execution.

THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION.

The latest of the Peruvian revolutions, the one which happened on the 23d of July, according to telegraphic advices, must have been a very cheerful one, and was marked by more of those little social amenities characteristic of the Peruvians than any of the numerous revolutions of the last two or three months. The revolution of the 22d was headed by one Tomas Guiterrez, the Minister of War. Tomas commenced operations by seizing Balta, the President, and declaring himself Dictator, with the support of the army. Pardo, the President-elect, meantime made his escape to the fleet. Then the army got up a supplementary revolution, and declared for Pardo, and a general scrimmage ensued, in which troops and citizens commenced indiscriminate murder. Among those killed was Sylvestre Guiterres, brother of Tomas. Then another brother, Marcelliano, to avenge Sylvestre's death, killed Balta in his bed, and amused himself by shooting him ten or twelve times. Then Tomas and Marcelliano got killed, and were strung up to lamp-posts. The people then took the matter in hand, hoisted the three brothers, by means of pulleys, to the top of the Cathedral, a distance of 100 feet, and then allowed them to follow the laws of gravity without interference. The result was, that their sudden elevation in the church was followed by an equally swift descent to the pavements below. They, or such fragments of them as were left, were then carefully saturated with kerosene, as a servant-girl saturates the kindling-wood in her stove, the torch was applied to them, and the interesting Guiterrez family disappeared in flame and smoke to that place where revolutions are no more. All the aspirants for the Presidency for that day having been thus promptly and thoroughly despatched to eternity by such short routes as lamp-posts, bullets, church-steeples, daggers, and kerosene oil, Pardo came sailing in triumphantly, was rapturously welcomed by the people, and, probably, in the revolution of the next day, was despatched after his predecessors in some fashion even still more ingenious and satisfactory. In addition to these lamentable accidents, it may be remarked that all the railroads got more or less torn up, the telegraph-wires were cut, the houses and furniture of the various candidates for the Presidency were demolished, and all financial difficulties were promptly solved by imprisoning the bankers of Lima and Callao, and then forcing loans from them, and giving guarantees of repayment, which were undoubtedly good, provided they were collected before the revolution of the next day. The newspapers were suppressed, and the employes thus got a vacation and opportunity to witness the national sports.

What the fuss was all about no one can accurately say who does not understand South American politics; and, as no one understands South American politics, the cause is not likely to be explained. All that can be stated with certainty is, that Balta and the Guiterrez family evidently got the worst of it, and that Pardo, at last accounts, was ahead, although the telegraph left him sailing into Lima, receiving rapturous cheers from the people, but does not state whether, when he landed on the wharf, he was made President or roasted in kerosene. The Presidential campaign in Peru is evidently a personal one, and very much mixed, and introduces new elements which have never figured in North America. Considering the very free and reckless use made of kerosene, lamp-posts, and church-steeples, as means for running obnoxious candidates off the track, it is astonishing how many Peruvians are willing to run for the Presidency, and assume the risk of roasting, hanging, and being flayed alive, for the sake of ruling over such *sans-culottes* for two or three days. In our own campaigns, we have never arrived at such satisfactory means of getting rid of candidates, and it isn't likely they will ever prove popular here. The Peruvians, however, have one advantage. By such little eccentricities they not only limit their Presidencies to one term, but to very short terms, also; and, by such processes as these, their Civil Service can be reformed at any moment.

Meanwhile, as Brazil and the Argentine Republic are on the verge of another war, as the Jesuits and Indians have got up a revolution in Guatemala, as 5,000 people in Carthagena have got the yellow fever, as small-pox is ravaging Peru and Chili, as a volcano is liable to burst out any moment or an earthquake to engulf a considerable portion of the population, and as the Presidential campaign in Peru is running at fever heat,—we would not advise immigration to that part of the world at present, nor do we think that the President has at all complimented our distinguished fellow-citizen, General White, by giving him a Consular position in such a country, where his eminent services are at any moment liable to be transferred to the bowels of the earth, and where he cannot engage in a Presidential campaign without running the risk of being cooked in kerosene.

The Chicago *Times* says:

> Colonel Blanton Duncan asserts that he has received assurances that eight hundred and fifty Democratic bankers will vote for no man for Congress, if such a person is put in the field by the Democratic convention. This number, small as it may appear, will be the balance of power in the forthcoming election, and it may be of interest to those who are figuring on Greeley's election to take into account this slight fraction of the voters of the country. A much smaller number of votes than eight hundred and fifty changed the result of that Presidential election in favor of Polk, and it would be not surprising to see the result follow the existing political combinations.

The *Times* could not more plainly confess that it and the Louisville Convention are laboring to elect Grant than it does in the above paragraph. After having hated Grant as a General, indiscriminately maligned him as a President, whether right or wrong, and loudly demanded that the Democratic party should take the new departure and nominate a Republican in order to defeat Grant; after having coaxed and cuddled the Cincinnati movement, and claimed to be its very Pope and chief; and after pretending at first to denounce Greeley solely on the plea that he could not unite the Democratic party in his favor and would not draw a heavy Republican support; and then pretending that the Louisville candidates might, by a general change of popular feeling, be elected,—it now gets down so low in the mud as to concede that the Louisville machine is a mere feeder to the Grant mill, and that it only aims to draw off votes enough from Greeley to elect Grant. Could any political apostasy be meaner or more stupid?

Negro Ku-Kluxism, which prevailed through the North Carolina campaign, is gradually extending all over the North. Its effects in the Saunders-Garnett debate, at Leavenworth, Indianapolis, Clinton, Ill., and in other places, have already been noted. Each day's despatches add their weight of testimony to the fact that force and violence are the principal ideas which the negro has yet gained from citizenship. Tabbs Gross, a colored Greeley orator from Little Rock, Ark., is the latest victim of these outrages. A delegation of colored men, in the genuine Ku-Klux fashion, waited upon him at Cincinnati, threatened him with death if he persisted in speaking, and gave him a certain time in which to leave. We once more warn this turbulent negro element that it is heaping up trouble for itself. If there are any prudent men in this class of citizens, they will do well to restrain this riotous spirit before it goes too far, and unites the white race as firmly together as Fred. Douglass demands that the blacks be united.

The corner on wheat for August delivery, in this city, has apparently collapsed, the price of the speculative grade declining, yesterday, from $1.57 to $1.27,—a drop of 30c. per bushel. This corner was one of the most gigantic ever attempted in Chicago, and seemed to contain all the elements of success,—if success were possible under any circumstances. But, like the great majority of previous corners, it has failed, and will probably result in a very heavy loss to its projectors, to say nothing of the victims. It is the "old, old story," that has been told so many times, and will probably be repeated a great many times more ere the advent of the comet. It seems strange that men will not learn wisdom from the experience of others, but must needs lose their own fingers before they will believe that fire burns. The chances of success in running a corner in produce are much less than those which favor the man who bucks the tiger.

Our financial column of this morning contains a sworn statement made by C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Vice President of the Union National Bank of this city, to the effect that neither himself nor the bank with which he is connected has any interest in the current "corner" on wheat. The statement is made in answer to an anonymous circular, in which "C. Twheeler" and others are referred to. Of course, after this, no one who knows Mr. Wheeler can believe that he has anything to do with the corner, and we willingly give place to his communication; though it is not always wise to take any notice of charges that are made anonymously.

It would be curious to know the process by which Judge Settle became an exponent of Republicanism in North Carolina. He was one of the original Secessionists in that State, and introduced, in 1860, in the Legislature, one of the first resolutions declaring the intention of that State to "resist any further encroachments on her constitutional rights," etc., by secession. At President Grant's request he was selected to preside over the Philadelphia Convention. This is the type of men who doubt the Republicanism of Horace Greeley!

In the closing days of July, the University of Munich celebrated its fourth centennial. One of the features of the celebration was the representation, in the Volks Theatre, of a series of plays, under the general title: "Through Four Centuries." The programme began with a bugle-piece of the Sixteenth Century. Then came a mediæval play, *The Burning Iron*, by Hans Sachs, the man who rescued the German stage from the "Mysteries" and "Moralities." This was first performed at Nuremberg, in 1531. Jacobus Ayrer's drama, *The Honest Baker's Pretty Wife, and Her Three Presumed Lovers*, first played at Munich in 1619, followed. The Eighteenth Century was represented by *Hans Wurst, the Sorrowful Cook, and His Friend in Need*, brought on the stage in 1725. Then came, for the Nineteenth, a Strauss waltz, and a farce by H. Muller, entitled *In the First-Class Waiting Room*. The next evening the performance was finally ended with Wagner's *Lohengrin*. Each drama was mounted and played with strict fidelity to the customs of the time is represented. The whole series is said to have been as delightful as it was unique.

The cowardly crowd that hooted Saunders, the Greeley orator, from the Cooper Institute stage, last Friday night, did more against civil equality than a year of legislation can undo. If its object had been to inspire contempt for the negroes of New York, it could have taken no more effective way. The man, of their own race, who tried to address them, took his life in his hand. Only a cordon of police saved him from the maddened rushes of the poor wretches before him. When he stated the undeniable fact that Grant never voted a Republican ticket, the ignorant mass yelled itself into a frenzy, heaping threats and curses on the teller of unpalatable truth. When he said: "God, and not Grant, freed the slaves," his hearers hissed down the declaration. A New York journal (Grant) says: "A Peace Jubilee of sixteen thousand infuriated cats could not have rendered language less intelligible than the hubbub at Cooper Institute last evening." Mr. Garnett's speech was hailed with tumultuous applause, although, according to the report in the *Evening Post*, it was the veriest claptrap. In reply to Saunders' arraignment of Grant and the carpet-baggers, he said that there had been more carpet-baggers in the South since May than ever before. He apparently thought that this completely settled that question. How it does so, less brilliant intellects are unable to see. His effort ended with a bit of bosh about Stanton's and Lincoln's smiling down from Heaven on the party to which this yelling mob belonged. When Saunders tried to reply, a hiss and a hoot, prolonged for thirty minutes, finished the meeting. Such an outrage committed by white Southerners would have sent the cry of "Ku-Klux" from California to Maine.

Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, ex-Secessionist and ex-manager of the Chorpenning claim, is agonized over the prospect of this country's falling into the hands of Secessionists and corrupters of politics. We have spoken of his record before; but the Maryland papers furnish another contribution to our knowledge of his career. There was a secession meeting at his house, Elkton, Cecil County, Md., on Feb. 14, 1861. At this meeting Mr. Creswell reported the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That we most solemnly protest against any attempt at coercion, believing that such an attempt would precipitate us into civil war, with all its untold horrors; would render reconstruction unsatisfactory, if not impracticable, and would certainly cause a permanent dissolution of the Union.
>
> *Resolved*, That while we feel the most devoted attachment to the Union of these States as the source and security of our multiplied blessings, and religious, political, social, and personal, we feel bound also to declare that, if the North shall persistently deny to us the rights guaranteed to us by the Union, and thereby occasion an entire disruption of our Union, then we are *bound by every obligation to us* to cast our lot with our brethren of the Southern Border States.
>
> *Resolved*, That the delegates appointed to the Conference Convention have no power to bind the State to any course of action, except only to submit to the people of the State the question of holding a Convention, and the necessary arrangements for a session of the Sovereign Convention, if a majority of the whole number of the legal voters of the State shall determine to hold one.

It will be noticed that our Postmaster General thus declared unequivocally for secession, about two weeks before Lincoln's inauguration; that is, at a most critical time, when such a declaration would have more effect than ever before or ever since. Yet, to-day, this man is prating about the "treason" of Greeley, and Trumbull, and Schurz, and Sumner.

Plantamour having made such a miserable failure of his arrangement for a collision between the earth and his comet a few days since, Tacchini, an Italian astronomer, has come to his rescue, and explains that the sun at present is "renewing itself," by surrounding itself with flames of hydrogen and vapors of magnesium, and that the earth is also engaged in a similar process; and that the combined result prevented the proposed visit, in some mysterious chemical manner. But, in explaining away the comet's failure to keep its appointment, the Italian astronomer has left the public with a painful suspicion. If the sun is firing up and laying in new stocks of heat and light, in addition to what it already gives us, what is to become of the earth? Where are we to get supplies of ice? What is to become of sleigh-riding, and skating, and opera seasons, and winter wheat? What with auroras, and shooting stars, and thunder-storms, and blazing hot days, and sultry nights, we have already had an almost unendurable summer. Under such circumstances, the announcement that the sun is laying in more hydrogen and magnesium, and other substances which produce heat, is simply appalling to contemplate.

Dr. Bacon, of Cambridge, Eng., after long and careful study, declares that indigence and insanity decrease and increase together. It has been many times proven that the prevalence of intemperance, murder, lasciviousness, theft, disease, and ignorance is closely related to the poverty of a country; so that it seems as if almost every evil could be removed by the amelioration of the condition of the people. There is really no reason why everybody should not be comfortably "well-off." There is wealth enough in the world to make them so. To usher in this Millennium, we need, however, the removal of all restrictions on trade, so that we can buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest; compulsory education, practical co-operation, adherence to the Malthusian doctrine, and honest government. These five things it is in the power of the poor of this country to bring into effect within a very few years. Unless they use this power, the combined efforts of all the rich men in America can never check the evils that result from poverty, much less remove that poverty itself.

It was not very long ago that Grant issued his proclamation declaring that the tenure of office should not depend upon political fidelity at all. And yet the President has forgotten that proclamation already. That is, it is charitable to suppose that he has forgotten it. To the long list of removals for political reasons, there is still another to be added, George W. Price, Jr., a negro, ex-State Senator from Wilmington, N. C., held a position in the Custom House of that city. At the last election, he ran as an independent candidate for the Senate, but was beaten. Shortly afterwards, the Administration paper, the *Evening Post*, announced:

> George W. Price, Jr., has been removed from his position in the Custom House in this city. Mr. Price followed his own judgment in the election matter, and has no one to censure for his misfortune.

Mr. Price thinks that he has somebody to censure, and that somebody is the President who has thus deliberately violated the Civil Service Reform he pretends to enforce. This little incident will make its mark at the polls next November.

Here is one carpet-bag steal explained. Mr. Cardoza, a colored man, Secretary of State for South Carolina, has awaked to the fact that he has a conscience, and has been impelled by its discovery to make a partial confession. Its sum is this: Attorney General Chamberlain, from New England, and State Treasurer Parker, also from New England, persuaded Cardoza to affix the State seal to $1,700,000 of new bonds, by promising to redeem as many old ones. This they did; but then, instead of cancelling the old issues, they resold them, and divided the plunder. Chamberlain wrote a public letter not long since, heartily indorsing Grant, and Parker is said to hold a heavy interest in the Washington *Chronicle*, Grant's organ in that city. Cardoza's exposure of their misdeeds shows that the thieves are beginning to quarrel.

The Boston *Congregationalist* is gleeful over Nast's sneer at Charles Sumner for his readiness to forgive Preston Brooks. It calls it "Flashing the truth into men by the glistering fun of electric bolts." It is a fair inference that the *Congregationalist* considers the Divine injunction, "Love your enemies," as about the most ludicrous jest ever perpetrated. This model religio-political journal is also delighted with the cartoon of Horace Greeley listening to the Devil's temptation on the Mount. Caricaturing Christ is too blasphemous, it would be thought, for a purely secular sheet, but the *Congregationalist* considers it funny. With approval from such a source, Mr. Nast will doubtless work the rich vein of Biblical incident. The Transfiguration or the Crucifixion can be humorously parodied, thus giving these Christian editors fresh food for merriment.

According to the Boston *Journal*, the old Dutch families among the Catskills have a most lugubrious custom of keeping a stock of grave-clothes on hand. Every member of the household has a complete outfit prepared. The material is the most costly that can be afforded, and the garments are exquisitely fitted and made. They are laid aside in camphor, and renewed from time to time, if their intended wearer lives so long that they become yellow with age. This is probably the strangest instance of "a stitch in time" on record.

POLITICAL.

Colonel William R. Morrison will be nominated for Congress, Thursday, in the Alton District; and already the prospect of his election has disconraged the Grant party, who drew the district lines on an expectancy of at least 1,500. We quote from two of the office-holding newspapers of the district, as follows:

> The Hon. John B. Hay does not wish the Republican nomination for Congress from this district, but would prefer to run as an independent candidate.—*Alton Telegraph.*

> So far as Mr. Hay's desires have anything to do with the matter, we are of the opinion that he does not desire to be a candidate at all.—*Belleville Advocate.*

—Oliver P. Morton is fast sinking out of sight. His power is gone in this State. A large and powerful combination has already been formed to defeat Morton should the Grant party succeed.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—The South Bend (Ind.,) *Tribune* boldly asserts that Henry Wilson *never* was a Know-Nothing, and that Horace Greeley was one of that order from the start. Facts thrown at such a fellow would only be thrown away.

—There was a row in the regular Republican caucus in Charlestown, Mass. (Banks' District), and rival delegations were appointed to the State and Congressional Conventions. Since General Banks' defection, the Administration ranks are "all tore up."

—Oliver Keyes, a leading Republican of Menasha, Wis., and a brother of Bismark Keyes, the Madison Postmaster, is an active supporter of Greeley.

—A circular charging the Hon. C. A. Eldridge with belonging to a corrupt ring at Washington, is being vigorously circulated by some one in Madison. Who wants his place. It won't take Eldridge long to find out who it is, and then—won't there be music?—*Waupun* (Wis.) *Leader.*

—Frederick W. Horn, of Wisconsin, will have something to do with the proposed Louisville Convention.

—Buckalew, for Governor of Pennsylvania, will poll 700 Republican votes in his own County of Columbia.

—Senator Morton is not a safe man to "pole sticks at" when he is making a speech.—*St. Paul Press.*

No; he would smell bad.

—Bets are livelY that Ramsey County will give 1 500 Liberal majority in November.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—The Hon. S. L. Spink, of Dakota, a Republican Delegate in the last Congress, announces his support of Greeley.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* says: "This portion of Iowa will do its full part toward giving the State for Greeley."

—Colonel E. G. Sebree, for Grant, declines to make the Congressional race in the Third Kentucky District, and will throw the weight of his influence for Jacob S. Golladay, independent Bourbon, against C. W. Hillen, the regular nominee. Golladay lost his seat in the Fortieth Congress by the cadetship scandal.

—The best legal opinion, by men of all parties, is, that there can be no election of Congressmen, in West Virginia, on the 3d inst. and candidates are running only as a trial of strength. Charles J. Faulkner, however, reserves himself for the regular contest, to be decided Oct. 24, and the Convention in the Second District adjourned to Sept. 5, making no nomination.

—The Rev. Wm. S. Baich, of Illinois, delivered an address in Ludlow, Vt., last week in behalf of Greeley.

—In Natick, Mass., the home of Jeremiah Colbath Wilson, there are 100 Republicans who will vote for Greeley.

THE SEASON AT CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT.

After this digression, let us resume by saying that the most populous, cosy, genteel, and complete sea-board place we possess, where hotel society gives the tone to the population, Cape May excepted, is the bulk of the pleasuring residents of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and their tributary towns, an urban population, in all, of about one million souls. New York City proper, being, on the whole, an expensive place, with very large and perfectly modernized hotels, it possesses the best of the social elements of the Middle State societies which fill it, and, if the intellects assembled there are not uniformly cultured, the dressing and beauty, and orthodox breeding are of the best. To see 10,000 people bathing at one time in the surf at high noon every day is something that no other beach in the world can show; and there are two hotels at the Cape which exceed in proportions and accessories any similar establishment on our coast. One of these is the summer cottage of the great Continental Hotel at Philadelphia, and the other is kept by Congress Hall, the proprietor of Willard's, of Washington, who will make, unless I mistake, the best hotel that city of the *mal cuisine* ever had.

Of course, Newport is the other great seaside resort of the United States. As a hotel city it is of no consequence, and the hotel-keepers can only keep satisfied in their inward souls by stunting their melancholy guests. But, as a cottage-city by the sea, there is none such in Europe, and no other in America. The private establishments there are of princely munificence, and the caste and quality of the hosts and guests unexcelled in republican society. There a President, anointed by nature or dignified by companionship, should have sought his friends, if he must spend the recess by the sea; but, after all, it is too much to send anybody to a place where his inferiority would be ever in mind.

I spent a day recently at Newport, and found the hotels next to empty, and the cottages flamboyant with gaiety. Such summer-cottages nowhere else exist as some of them, as architectures, are like parts of Haroun al Raschid's palace in Tennyson, and two are said to have cost $250,000 each.

WATERING-PLACE LETTERS

have come to be a sort of loblolly, owing to the prevalence of goats and spring lambs in the correspondence of writing them. People utterly unacquainted with anybody rush up to Saratoga and describe it according to their personal comfort, or seek to create, out of nobody, gaiety and gambling monsters, and a swarm of match-makers and money-spenders. There is as little individuality at our watering-places as elsewhere, and generally more decorum than at home. Gaming and reeling hells run into some of these resorts, but there was a wild kind of need for them, and they merely followed the multitude of their city patrons. The worst of them has desolated no places this season has been the appearance of several panel-houses at Saratoga, where the decoyed Thomases were duly robbed, licked out, and thrown into the street with their board-bills. Still, there is little need or truth of alarming the country on such small matters, which happen nightly in every city.

The true state of the fashionable season, financially, may appear from this fact: That, at Saratoga and Cape May, large improvements and additions will be made this autumn, and that Newport real estate is higher than ever before.

The "Grand Round" is another sort of life from that of fashionable resorts. Niagara Falls, the White Mountain Hotels, Lake George, etc., are not fashionable places; they are merely large hotels, put up to accommodate flying tourists, and two-thirds of their habitues wear only walking-suits, and go in pursuit of scenery or recuperation. I have noticed this summer that the railway facilities are greatly and splendidly increased, and the fares reduced on a large scale, in favor of tourist-travel. To go from New York to Saratoga, and make the White Mountain round, even to Newport and back to New York, cost me only $30, including chairs in parlor-cars.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

has been mapped out with all the literary and art accuracy of that of Switzerland people. Models of the region are sold in papier maché. Starr King, the eloquent clergyman, called attention to the country several years ago, in a handsome volume, and his name has been bestowed upon an outpost peak on the northern side. One of the hotel-keeping family of Eastman has written an unusually satisfactory guide to all parts of the region. The Profile in the Franconian Hills has been baptized by the Rembrandtish hand of Hawthorne. A genial country-character attends the native mountain people, so that the people of the hills still lend their quaintness to the scenery, and remove the traveller's mind from the memory of cities and city-ways. What health and blessings lie in mere change! There is an angel in man called Travel, ready, in the weary spells of life, to put forth wings and bear the human creature off to fresh worlds and different stars. Constancy is the stay-at-home comforter, bidding one do no better than suffer and be chained to the corpses of the dead, the commonplaces, and the surfeiting. It is the Christian angel bidding us nail ourselves to our cross, and hold there thirstily, crying, "How long? How long?" But it is the angel of Pan, the woods-angel, which cries to the spent and brooding those words, than which no dispensation offers more: "There is a world elsewhere!" And so the widow quits her empty bed, the mother quits the village of the graveyard where lies the fruit of her life, the student quits his tyrannous books, the divorced and estranged quit the upbraiding hearthstone, the ruined quit the nooks which are witness to them, and they escape to the breast of Nature, and lay their lips to her rills, and feel her arms around them. Next to love, said Byron, travel is the strongest passion in man. "Go for it," is the shortest aphorism of human purpose and enterprise. "Stay for it" makes many fortunes, but they are picked up in a meaner way from the folks who "go for it."

The best picture that can be made of two men is travelling companions. Nothing else becomes them in art, except fighting. In a travelling sketch, on the contrary, a walking woman in the group is a blemish. A gentleman said to me, some time ago, "That poem of Evangeline always seemed a strained thing to me."

"How so?"

"The woman went in pursuit of the man. Why was not the big lubber hunting for the woman?"

In the matter of change, I heard a good thing of its kind at Saratoga. A big-fisted, healthy, jaunt man, retired rich from business, was listening to the account of a certain statesman whose wife, a widow, forfeited an income by marrying him.

"I'll bet ten to seven," said our friend, cautious even in waxers of indignation, "that the first husband was a lubber. He must have been a lubber, to put any such conditions upon the legacy of his widow."

"He wanted to keep her from marrying after his death," chipped in a green-eyed millionaire who had a stylish wife.

"Well, I would be like to have it put on his tombstone! No man ought to say in a will what can't be said on his tomb. And wouldn't that be a respectable-looking tomb above which people would say, 'Stop, and read and weep!' Here lies the husband of a second wife, who left the world with [illegible] on account of her folly in marrying after his death.' No, I would be like to have it put on my tombstone, if I could

GERMANY.

The War Against the Jesuits, Here and Elsewhere.

A Blow Administered to the Franciscans.

All Public Instruction to Be Taken Out of the Hands of Religious Orders.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INNSBRUCK, July 27.

It "anti-Jesuits" all around the sky. Far off, to-us-here-almost-mythical Guatemala exiles its Jesuits summarily. In Belgium, the very Paradise of Ultramontanism, the Clerical party suffer defeats in municipal elections, especially in Antwerp, the second city of the realm, the consequences of which may lead to an overthrow of the present Clerical party Ministry. In England, where Archbishop Manning and others have even appealed in public meetings to "natural law," in order to protest more efficiently against Bismarck's "unlawful" proceeding against the Jesuits over in Germany, Peel has given notice of an interpellation in regard to the presence of Jesuits in England, and Gladstone has been found quite willing to discuss the matter. In Germany, the Jesuits

TAKE LEAVE

even before their time is up. Those from the Rhenish Provinces find shelter in the "probesheveson" of their order in Innsbruck; those from Alsace-Lorraine (from Metz especially, where they own two entire streets in the best part of the city), find their way to Belgium; and the rest so suddenly interrupted in their missionary work by the "Emperor's edict," hurry into Gallicia and other congenial parts of the Austrian Empire. The Liberal party of Austria seeing the danger, has begun already a hue-and-cry, and the greatest Viennese journal, the *Neue Freie Presse*, gives the Jesuits, every few days or so, a rather lively stirring. Nothing will be done, though, by the present Ministry, that is divided in its councils, and does not dare to strike a blow against Jesuitism, unless forced to it by Parliament (that is not in session at present). On the other hand, the Catholic leaders already begin to

MARSHAL THEIR HOSTS

for action, in Austria as well as in Germany; and, even in Italy, the Pope has ordered his party to participate in the municipal elections (though as yet without any victorious results). The battle will very soon be along the line, and it will be a hard and extended battle. The new, modern State, the "Law State" (Reichtsstaat), will measure its power with the representatives of Infallibility. Even in France, where even the Republican Deputies, though most of them unbelievers, thought the Jesuits necessary for their "revanche" work of the future, an excitement has been produced by the "indiscretion" of a Jesuit father. The inhabitants of Brest call already upon the authorities to enforce the laws of 1780 and 1794, prohibiting the presence of Jesuits in France,—laws that have been left to sleep for a long time, but that never have been abolished.

STAGE AND LITERATURE

sented as a very [illegible] also [illegible] Radis. After having played the hypocrite in the most caricaturing manner, they throw off towards the end all restraint, and enact the dancing nuns of the enchanted graveyard (in the opera "Roberto il Diavolo") in the most modern Mabille style. And the drama, "State and Chuch," in five acts, has transformed the present conflict unto the stage. Even the strolling minstrels have taken hold of the subject, and here, in holy Innsbruck, a representation of a pious hypocrite ("Mucker" was the outward cloak, but Jesuit was the real meaning) was given, by a company of wandering singers, in one of the beer-gardens. The people listened with a kind of awe; they did not dare to applaud, and were really looking around for some real Jesuits to frown down and to excommunicate them for listening to such blasphemy.

But, even here in Innsbruck, the Jesuits have got a little slight. They constitute, as intimated in my last letter, the Theological Faculty of the University here, and, if matters had been left to go in their old way, a Jesuit would have become this time Rector of the University, and very likely Representative of the University in the Upper House of the Austrian Empire. A bill had been laid before Parliament changing the old procedure, but had not been passed. Nothing remained for the Minister of Instruction, Von Stremayr, but to

COUP D'ETAT IT.

He issued an order forbidding the Theological Faculty to participate in the election of a Rector, and, by this anticipation of a law of the future, a member of the Law Faculty has been made Rector of Ænoponline (Latin for Innsbruck) University.

A more important blow has been struck against the

ORDER OF ST. FRANCISCUS.

This order understands, like the Jesuits, the importance of having the youthful minds under shaping control, and, therefore, established long ago a number of high-schools (gymnasia) that answer a double purpose. First, they thereby secure the educating of the richer class of citizens in their peculiar ways and tenets; and, secondly, they use them as a nursery for monks and priests generally. There is usually a boys' seminary (under the direct control of the Bishop) connected with these high-schools, in which seminaries the young peasant is kept carefully from all contact with "bad influences," and filled only with such food as will incline him to become the inmate of a convent, or a priest in general. One of these "gymnasia" has now again been abolished,—that at Bozen,—and a State-gymnasium is being put in its stead. But such is the hold of the Franciscans on the masses that, if they should succeed in establishing a private high-school of their own in Bozen, they would have the greater run of scholars. They cannot, however, get a proper building, and have, therefore, been compelled to suspend operations, at least at Bozen. The Jesuits have similar nurseries in Bohemia and Moravia. They offer to educate sons of peasants and relatively poor citizens for a mere trifle in their splendid institutes, for no other reason than to pick out new supplies,—new recruits for their order. In Germany, their work is to be considered

AT AN END.

A few may remain, and try to do something, in the garb of private citizens; but there will be no more "missions," no more educational work for them; and so, their occupation being mainly gone, they go themselves, too, into more congenial climates. Bismarck's work against them goes vigorously on. Orders have been issued to take, as soon as compatible with existing contracts, all instruction in public schools out of the hands of "school-sisters and school-brothers." Some difficulty will arise in Alsace where there are absolutely no other female teachers but these school-sisters, who never underwent any State examination, and who, of course, don't represent a very high grade as teachers. In order to get substitutes for these sisters, a normal school for Catholic female teachers will at once be established in Alsace.

THE BISHOP KREMENZ-OF-ERMELAND QUESTION

will remain *in statu quo*, perhaps, until the next meeting of the German Diet. It has become more and more patent that these questions cannot be solved by single and possibly arbitrary proceedings. Nothing would be more welcome to the Ultramontanists than a crop of martyrs, and such a crop would be produced by more administrative proceedings against refractory Bishops. The time for such things has, besides, passed away. It is not by withholding State-salaries from this or that Bishop that the great battle can or will be decided. It is only by a system of laws of the Empire that peace can be definitely and permanently evoked out of the present disorder and chaos. The next session of the German Diet will, therefore, be one of the most important ever held. Bismarck, who himself will now at least consider the law against Jesuits more as a beginning or a demonstration, than as the new and necessary principle for comprehensive action, is even now preparing the more systematic and efficient implements of settling the strife, to be recommended to Parliament next spring.

Marriage of One of the Smallest Men in the World.

From the Springfield (O.) Advertiser.

Colonel Joseph Leffel is known by everybody in this vicinity. He is diminutive in stature, but remarkably active and vigilant in business, so much so that, by faithful and earnest attention, he has amassed a considerable competency. He is one of the bee kings of this country, and his success in the management of these industrious insects, has been the subject of much comment among bee-fanciers. Colonel Leffel is 45 inches high, weighs 55 pounds, and is 38 years old. From these figures it may be known that his statue is diminutive. The Colonel sports a handsome mustache and imperial, and unlike the other diminutives of Thumb, Nutt, Dot, et al., his face is manly and his features regular. His mind is fully developed, strong and vigorous as his years demand. It is strange that the Colonel should live to this age a bachelor, but such is the case. The blandishments of the female sex have been turned aside, and immersed in the cares of business, he has had no time to devote to the pranks of Cupid. But where is the man that has not at some time succumbed to the smiles of women. To love is human, to marry divine. The lady whom Colonel Leffel selected as a partner of his joys and sorrows is Miss Evaline Beasley, a young lady who is but five or six inches taller than the Colonel, weighs 75 pounds, and is 23 years old. The wedding took place last evening, at the residence of Mr. Reuben Leffel, about three miles from Springfield. There were present at the wedding only the relatives of the bride and groom, and Mr. Harrison, of this city. The bridal pair were finely dressed, the groom arrayed in a broadcloth dress suit, with white vest; and the bride in pink tarleton, with flowers tastefully arranged. The marriage service was performed by Rev. J. Steck, of the English Lutheran Church, and was impressive and appropriate. After the ceremony was performed the bridal cake was served. The twain who are now one will pass the day in the city with their brother-in-law, Mr. M. Irey, and is contemplated that a tour to Kentucky, where the bride's relatives live, will be taken shortly. The congratulations of a host of friends and relatives are extended to the petite couple.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE SUN.

From the London Spectator, Aug. 2.

When we consider the intense heat which has prevailed in Europe during July, and the circumstance that in America also the heat has been excessive, insomuch that in New York the number of deaths during the week ending July 6 was three times greater than the average, we are naturally led to the conclusion that the sun himself is giving out more heat than usual. Though not indorsing such an opinion, which, indeed, is not warranted by the facts, since terrestial causes are quite sufficient to explain the recent unusual heat, we cannot refrain from noting, as at the least a curious coincidence, that at the very time when the heat has been so great, the great central luminary of the solar system has been the scene of a very remarkable disturbance,—an event, in fact, altogether unlike any which astronomers have hitherto observed.

It will not be unknown to our readers—in these days, when every one knows everything about the sun—that astronomers no longer confine their attention to the actual aspect of the solar orb. By a contrivance which need not here be described, the astronomer can tell what is going on in a certain gaseous envelope surrounding the sun, which, to ordinary telescopic research, is altogether invisible except during eclipses. This envelope, some 4 000 or 5,000 miles deep, is called the chromosphere (by purists, the chromatosphere), and consists in the main of glowing hydrogen, but in its lower strata contains the glowing vapors of sodium, magnesium, and many other elements. These, however, are ordinarily so low down that they can scarcely be recognized under the ordinary conditions of the new method of observation except here and there round the sun's disc. It is as though our earth were examined by some highly ingenious astronomers in Venus and Mercury, who could recognize, at times, the vapor of water in our air, where it rose pretty freely and to a considerable height above oceans, but not over the continents, because less vapor there arose into the air, only, in the sun's case, the vapors are not, like the vapor of water on earth, at a cool and pleasant temperature, but are such vapors as rise above the molten surface of metal in our furnaces. They are not at so high a temperature that a wind of such vapor, blowing, as such winds do, over the surface of the sun, would be competent to reduce our earth in a few seconds to vapor likewise.

Now certain Italian spectroscopists—Respighi, Secchi, Tacchini, and others—have set themselves the task of keeping a continual watch upon the solar chromatosphere. They draw pictures of it, and of the mighty colored prominences which are from time to time upreared out of, or through, the chromatospheric envelope. They note the vapors which are present, as well as what can be learned of the heat at which these vapors exist, their pressure, their rate or motion, and other circumstances. It was while engaged in some of the more difficult and delicate of these tasks that Tacchini noticed the strange occurrence now to be described. "I have observed a phenomenon," he says, "which [illegible] new in the whole [illegible] magnesium." Some of [illegible] Since May half way round the sun. This state of things continued, the extension of these magnesium regions gradually growing greater, until at length, "on June 18," says Tacchini, "I was able to recognize the presence of magnesium quite around the sun—that is to say, the chromatosphere was completely invaded by the vapor of this metal. This ebullition was accompanied by an absence of the colored prominences, while, on the contrary, the flames of the chromatosphere were very marked and brilliant. It seemed to me as though I could see the surface of our great source of light renewing itself." While this was going on, Tacchini noticed (as had frequently happened before in his experience) that the bright streaks on the sun, which are called faculæ, were particularly brilliant close to those parts of the edge of the disc where the flames of the chromatosphere were most splendid and characteristic. The expulsions, also, which the astronomer can recognize all over the sun, when a large telescope is employed, were unusually distinct.

Tacchini concludes (and the inference seems just) that there had not been a number of local eruptions of magnesium vaper, but complete expulsions. Only we would venture to substitute for the word "expulsive" the expression "outflow," or "uprising," since it may well be that that these vapors rise by a quiet process resembling evaporation, and not by any action so violent that it could properly be regarded as expulsive.

In whatever way, however, the glowing vapor of magnesium thus streamed into the envelope of the sun, it would seem that the aspect of our luminary was modified by the process—not, indeed, in a very striking manner, or our observers in England would have noticed the change, yet appreciably. "More than one person," says Tacchini, "has told me that the light of the sun has not at present its ordinary aspect, and at the Observatory we have judged that we might make the same remark. The change must be attributed to magnesium."

It is impossible to consider attentively the remarkable occurrence recorded by Tacchini without being struck by the evidence which it affords of solar mutability. We know that during thousands of years our sun has poured forth his light and heat upon the worlds which circle around him, and that there has been no marked intermittence of the supply. We hear, indeed, of occasions when the sun has been darkened for a while, and we have abundant reasons for believing that he has at time been so spot-covered that there has been a notable diminution of the supply of light and heat for several days together. Yet we have had no reasons for anticipating that our sun might permanently lose so much of his heat and lustre that the inhabitants of earth would suffer. Tacchini's observation reminds us, however, that processes are at work upon the sun which admit of being checked or increased, interrupted altogether or exaggerated so violently (as it were), that the whole aspect of the sun, his condition as the fire and lamp of the planetary system, may be seriously affected.

If we only remember that our sun is one of the stars, not in any way distinguished, unless perhaps by relative insignificance, from the great bulk of the stars, which illuminate our skies at night, or are revealed by the telescope, we shall learn to recognize the possibility that he may undergo marked changes. There are stars which, after shining with apparent steadiness, for thousands of years (possibly for millions of years before astronomy was thought of), have become suddenly much reduced in brightness, or after a few flickerings (as it were) have gone out altogether. There are others which have shone with equal brightness, and have then suddenly blazed out for a while with a lustre exceeding a hundredfold that which they formerly possessed. It would be equally unpleasant for ourselves whether the sun suddenly lost the best part of his light, and presently went out altogether, or whether he suddenly grew fifty-fold brighter and hotter than he now is. Yet in the present position of sidereal astronomy, it is quite impossible to assert confidently that one event or the other might not take place at any time.

Fortunately, we may view this matter (just as astronomers have learned to view the prospect of mischievous collisions with comets,) as a question of probabilities. Among so many thousand of stars there have been so many sudden outbursts of light and fire, so many sudden defalcations of splendor. Our sun is one of those thousands, and so far as we know takes his chance with the rest. Precisely, then, as we derive confidence from the law of probabilities, that since so many only out of so many millions perish by lightning or any other specified form of injury, any individual person is unlikely to perish in that particular way; so may we reason about our sun, that since only a small proportion of his fellow suns undergo disastrous changes, he is unlikely to be one of the unfortunates. It may be that one of these days, when we obtain clearer ideas of the structure of the sidereal universe than we at present possess, we may obtain more satisfactory reasons for confidence. The analysis of stars with the spectroscope, the recently proposed processes of star-gauging, the application of new methods of determining star motions, these and other researches may show what are the conditions which render a sun's tenure of office precarious. Let it be hoped that when this has been accomplished a large majority of the conditions in question will be found, in the case of our own sun, to be favorable to the permanence of his position as fire, light, and life of the planetary system.

—Dressmakers and milliners are busily engaged preparing fashions and wardrobes for belles of the period. We are promised some remarkably elegant styles this time.

—General Smith, Surveyor of Customs, at Memphis, has seized and taken up three-quarters of a mile of the side-track of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, at Hopefield, for the non-payment of Customs duty. The iron, it seems, came *via* New Orleans, and in some way the payment of the duty, amounting to $12,000 in gold, was avoided.

—A novel emigrant party passed through Pittsfield a few days since. It consisted of a man and wife, both inside of 20 years of age, and their conveyance was an ordinary freight car, within which were not only all the appurtenances that adorned their Eastern home, but, in addition, their family horse and carryall, to say nothing of blooming flowers in pots, etc., amounting in all to the weight of four tons. They were from Boston, and had chartered the car to take themselves, household utensils, furniture and effects, to DeWitt, Nebraska, for the sum of $300.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Details of the Last Illness and Death of the Late President of the Mexican Republic.

From Le Trait d'Union, July 28.

On July 18, at 11½ o'clock p. m., died Benito Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, aged 66 years, 3 months and 27 days. He succumbed to the consequences of a violent attack of neurosis.

M. Juarez felt the first symptoms of the malady at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 17. M. Balandrano, chief editor of the *Diario Official*, was reading to him at the time, as usual, the most notable portions of the contents of the morning papers, and M. Juarez was listening attentively, now and then making a remark. Suddenly he rose and took a few steps without complaining, but with his hand pressed to his brow. Balandrano ceased reading and asked whether M. Juarez was unwell. "I am quite well," was the reply, "you can proceed."

A few minutes later, however, he rose again, asked Balandrano to await him, and extended his walk as far as the Salon Iturbide. He returned and called for breakfast, of which he partook very quietly. Spite of his calmness, he felt ill; he admitted it afterward, and added that he would diet himself. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon he called for a broth made in his own dwelling. He scarcely touched it.

Something in his face denoted suffering. M. Lafragua spoke to that effect. M. Juarez reassured him by a smile, and continued the conversation, in which all the persons seated at the table were concerned. He was alluding to the topics which most occupied his thoughts—the reform of the Constitution, and the completion of the Vera Cruz Railway.

In the early evening, after having transacted some business, he was driven to the Paseo, as usual, accompanied by some members of his family.

At 8 o'clock M. Santacilia escorted to the theatre his wife and sister-in-law. The President remained at home. He was in excellent spirits, and had a cheerful chat with MM. Dublin and Maze. At half past 10 he retired, but could not sleep. At 11 he suffered from nausea and lighted a lamp. He passed the remainder of the night uncomfortably, but would not allow Benito, his son, who shared his room, to awaken any one.

On the morrow he felt ill at ease and did not go to the palace; his relatives nervously inquired after his health; he answered that he was rather weary by loss of sleep; he begged them not to speak of his indisposition, and only to say that he was troubled with rheumatism in the leg.

Throughout the day he suffered, at intervals, from acute pain in the region of the heart. In the afternoon he received in his room M. Lafragua and General Alatorre, with whom he conversed for a long time. Now and then he complained of an oppression of the chest, which prevented him from breathing freely.

At 7 o'clock the disease overcame his will, and he went to bed. From that hour the malady increased rapidly in intensity. After a swoon he recognized at his bedside the Minister of War, who was gazing upon him with affectionate solicitude.

"How are you? Have you any despatches?"

"No," said M. Mejia, "there is nothing new. How do you feel?"

"Better, thanks! It is nothing. You can go about your business."

The Minister left in alarm, and returned toward 9 o'clock. Dr. Alvarado, the family physician, had expressed his fears. "The President is very ill," said he to M. Santacilia. "I cannot hope to save him, and think he has but three hours to live." By his advice Drs. Lucio and Barreda were summoned.

Thenceforward the pains became more and more unbearable, nor could they be alleviated by potions, on account of continual and violent nausea. The physicians resorted to [illegible] injections of morphine, directed upon the affected portions of the body, that is to say, upon the left side of the breast.

At 10:30 o'clock the danger was imminent, and the Ministers, MM. Lafragua, Mejia, and Balcarcel were sent for. M. Mejia came at once; M. Balcarcel was unaware of the circumstance; M. Lafragua arrived [illegible] his house, out Consternation prevailed.

Just before 11 o'clock, the President called a domestic to whom he was much attached—one Camilo, a native of la Sierra de Ixtlan, and bade him press with his hand the spot under which he experienced a severe pain. The man obeyed, weeping.

M. Juarez was in terrible agony, but he was ignorant of his approaching end. A few minutes before passing away, he was quietly seated in his bed; at 11:25 he lay down on his left side, rested his head upon his hand, and remained motionless. At precisely 11½ o'clock, without a struggle, without apparent suffering, he breathed his last.

Dr. Alvarado said: "It is all over."

M. Santacilia would not be convinced of the reality of so great a calamity, and hoped it was but a syncope. "Doctor," he inquired, "do you think he is dead?"

Dr. Barreda lighted a match and held it close to the President's eyes to see whether the brightness of the light would cause the pupils to move. In vain. All hope had fled. Jaurez was no more.

After being embalmed the body lay in state in the National Palace. Immense throngs surrounded the palace during the next two days, and looked once more upon him who, but a few hours previous, had been President of the Republic.

The funeral took place on July 23. An imposing cortege accompanied the remains to their last resting place. M. Lerdo de Tejada led the mourners; MM. Dublan and Maza represented the family. At the entrance to the cemetery of San Fernando the casket was placed upon a catafalque and addresses were made. An inscription on a bronze plate, on which are graven the words "Benito Jaurez," designates the plot in which is interred the body of the hero of Mexican independence.

—The leading editorial of a Cincinnati paper says: "Fifty millions of paper collars and cuffs are made annually in Troy, New York, and 17,000 people are employed in doing it." According to this the "people" average about 3 000 collars a year each, or ten a day for each working day in the year. At the low price of these articles their means of livelihood are scarcely visible.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

The Sherman House certifies to the Superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE BROTHERS Joseph Cafarella, and Antonio, the biggest 21 years old, harp-player; the small one, violin-player. Any information as to their whereabouts will receive $10 reward. Address JOHN CAFARELLA, No. 2 Fourteenth-st., Chicago.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK A TIN BOX from our safe, yesterday, will return the papers, he may keep the money and no questions will be asked. HOFFMAN & GRIDLEY, 25 North Clinton-st.

PERSONAL—CIRCUS, MONDAY NIGHT, LOST address—shall we have another bottle in the carriage. Appoint time. H. C., Briggs House.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARENTS OF GEORGIE Mason will please give their address they will be benefited. N W B.

PERSONAL—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, age 30, solicits the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to marriage. Means is not particularly required, but good moral and business habits is. Address P 72, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE TWO YOUNG LAdies who met gentleman on corner of Madison and Carpenter-sts., Sunday evening about 10 o'clock, and walking to Randolph-st., taking car west, send their address to D 88, Tribune office, or state time and place for an interview. Object, fun for both parties.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF Mrs. Myrick, who lived at 191 Fourth-av., up stairs, in summer of 1866. Address L 60, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $650 TO $875; will make $6,000 to $10,000 in six months; a legitimate, nice, and permanent business; no humbug; good references required. Apply at Room 2, 144 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INDIVIDUAL WITH moderate capital to invest in a good manufacturing business. Personal attention not required. Address G 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN THE subscription book business. A splendid chance for a young man to get into a good business. R 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN THAT WILL work can make $5 to $8 per day share. Capital required, $260. Call at 171 West Madison-st., lock-shop.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN with $3 000 to $4,000 cash, to take an interest in an old-established first-class business. Apply to G. BROWN, 62 South Green-st., from 9 to 2 to-day.

PARTNER WANTED—IN BUSINESS, WITH small capital, to engage in a No. 1 established business. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL paper and insurance claims. Garden City policies wanted. M. C. BALDWIN, 75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in large sums at 9 per cent. second mortgages, and leased houses. E. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; interest 8 per cent per annum. WRIGHT & TERRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 OR UPWARDS ON IMPROVED city property to a person who will make an affidavit in place of continuation of abstract, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 129 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$4,000 TO $6,000 ON ACCEPTABLE real estate. At 441 Wabash-av., between 9.30 and 2.30 o'clock. B. W. BRIDGE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DO YOU WANT AN ORGAN? A NICHOLSON, the best and cheapest made, can be had for $50 and upwards. To see and hear them is to be convinced of their superiority. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE, for a good second-hand express wagon. Apply at 232 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS lots, viz.:
25 feet on Wabash-av., south of Harrison.
75 feet on Wabash-av., south of Washington.
250 feet on Adams-st., from Market to the river, 100 feet deep.
80 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
Two lots on West Lake-st., near Halsted.
Also, house and lot on Washington-st., half a block west of Union Park.
Lots and acre property on West Side.
Lot on Cottage Grove-av.
Good corner in Hyde Park.
Improved and unimproved property in Freeport to exchange for Chicago property. S. LIND, or ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st., south of Madison.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
House, and lot 25x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st, $7,500.
House, with all conveniences, and deep lot, on Thirtieth st, near Michigan-av, $16,000.
House and corner lot on Ellis av, $10,500.
Furnished house, and lot on Michigan-av, near Eighteenth-st; immediate possession, $18,000.
Brick house, and lot 45x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av, near Eighteenth-st, $24,000.
Also, other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY BAIRD & SHANDREW, 131 East Madison-st:
Forquer-st—One-story cottage and basement.
South Halsted-st—Dwelling, 11 rooms and store.
Taylor-st—1 story cottage. 4 rooms.
Burnside-st—Cottage and basement, 4 rooms.
Burnside-st—Store and dwelling, cheap.
Larrabee-st—Cottage, 9 rooms, large lot.
May-st—Cottage, with basement.
Lake-st—Store and dwelling; barn.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts, and Wabash-av, in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison, Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av., Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams, and Jackson-sts, and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts, and on California, Chicago, Genessee, and Fairfield avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD RESIDENCE on South Side, worth from $20,000 to $25,000, an elegant new 4-story and basement brick and stone building in burned district. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST, NEAR Union Stock Yards. Terms made easy.
5 acres Fifty-fifth-st Parkway, Wabash-av. and State-st. The most desirable land now on the market.
10 acres, Humboldt Park Boulevard, north of Palmer-place. Terms reasonable.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS. BURNside-st., near Forty-fourth.
Butterfield-st., near Forty fourth.
Haynes-st., near Archer-av.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, WATER, AND lot 25x102, corner Tyler and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON 131 FEET ON MICHigan-av. A fine corner. HESS, WHITING & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., 63X188 FEET, SOUTH front, on Adams-st., east of Wood-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—441 SECOND-ST., 1½ STORY NEW cottage; lot, 25x120, to 20-foot alley. Price, $2,895, in $30 monthly payments. Inquire of J. H. HOOKER, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—40 ACRES IN SECTION 33, 39, 13. JOHN ROCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark-st. a new 6 room cottage on Western-av, 3½ blocks from Lake st cars. Sold on easy terms; rent, $35.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, 1340 Prairie-av, near Twenty-ninth, beautifully finished, finely situated, easy terms. MEARS, 309 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON THE PRINcipal avenues and boulevards in the South Division, by HENRY I. GOODRICH, 308 Wabash-av.

[illegible] and steam cars; 80x full depth to alley, at a sacrifice, $40 under market price; just the location for a row of brick houses. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$3,600—A FINE, WELL-BUILT gothic cottage and lot on West Adams-st., near Hoyne. rents for $400. Easy terms. Owner at 133 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY house with lot, water and modern conveniences; terms one fourth cash, balance to suit; or will take plastering for part, or good business horse. 1146 West Jackson-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL two-story houses and Gothic cottages in good neighborhood, near church, schools, and depot; 24 daily passenger trains to and from the city. Call and see us at Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st. HULBURD & CO.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE OFFER for sale this week several beautiful lots, short distance from depots on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. These are the best investment accessible to city limits than this choice property, near the South Park and Englewood station. We reach Chicago in 20 minutes, by steam, and have the benefit of 24 daily passenger trains each way, with commutation fare at $6 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth st) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; near horse and steam cars; only $3,800; $800 cash and balance $500 a year until paid for; 5 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—28 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st is gravelled all the way to the property. Dummy trains are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block off the railroad. Price, $200 each, payable $25 cash, and $5 per month. Will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE BARGAINS IN suburban acre property; first come first served. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 19, 38, 13, EAST of South Lynne and West of Englewood. This is a great bargain, as the owner must have money. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, 500 FEET ON Green Bay road, lots 140 feet deep, the finest property in Ravenswood; will sell on easy terms, or trade for houses and lots, acre or other property. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, ILL., 16 MILES from Chicago, the very desirable and handsomely located tract of land containing 10 acres, adjoining the village on the south. Also, a village lot of about 10 acres, highly improved, with fine shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines etc. This property will be sold on very easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago property. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—WE HAVE 15 acres at Cazenovia, close to the depot of Chicago & Pacific Railroad; will sell in 5 acre pieces, or the whole piece. A beautiful piece for a subdivision, being the southeast quarter of Section 33, Town 40, north range 13. RHODES & CLARKE, 175 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSton and Lake Forest, lots, $5 to $10 per foot. Money advanced to build; 5 years on land and money; persons wishing to see me can request it by mail, and I will sell at their place of business. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 309 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House, houses and lots at Maywood; small payments down; balance on easy terms. House and 50-foot lot on Wentworth-av, $3,750.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN THE N E 1/4 16 39, 13, OR lying near the corner of Hyman-av and Madison-st. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, BLOCKS, and acres, in Evanston, North and West Evanston, Lake Grove and Glencoe, at lower figures and upon better terms than any party can afford to sell for who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payment will buy a home. Money advanced to those who will build. My office will be hereafter in Evanston, near the depot, but I shall be represented in Chicago by DEWEY & FOWLER, No 8 Exchange building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. (two live Real Estate men) who are authorized to sell my property at my lowest figures. C. E. BROWNE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK FARM—640 acres, with good buildings, stock, and farm implements; 75 miles from Chicago; thriving railroad village two miles distant. Will exchange for Chicago property, or a wholesale stock of dry goods, etc. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 180 ACRES NEAR Blue Island, only $55 per acre. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite old Court House.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—BUILDING LOTS in a good neighborhood in exchange for a first-class two-story and basement marble front house. Apply to W. ILETT, 245 Warren-av.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES ON Burnside-st., or any street east and south of Twenty-fifth, can find a purchaser by addressing W 67, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLIN'S new book now ready, "The Struggle of '72." A novelty in political and popular literature. Contains a graphic history of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates. Illustrated. Agents address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for an entirely new article never been introduced. A. M. RICHARDSON, 138 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Horace Greeley, $3.50; also the New National Political Manual, 1872, $1.50. Send free with order book on receipt of price. IRA S. SMITH, 569 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book; every citizen wants it; also for campaign goods. Address Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to sell by orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 BOLTS OF GROS GRAIN SILK; 12 real lace veils, black; 4 val lace sets, white; 18 real lace sets, black; 40 yds thread lace, black; 20 yds point applique; 75 yds val edging; 30 yds guipure; 10 doz thread hose; 2 bolts Irish linen; 4 doz lace mitts; 1 lot embroidered bands. For sale for the next three days, at 669 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO SPORTSMEN—A thoroughbred English setter dog; can be seen at barn in rear of 1617 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—BED ROOM FURNITURE CHEAP. Cottage Grove, corner of Twenty-fifth st, No. 1514, third floor. Call from 8 until 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE COMPLETE FOR 5 rooms, with privilege of renting house, at 21 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, 186 WEST Madison-st.
Cottage 6 rooms, 74 South Peoria-st, near corner Madison-st.
105 Honore-st.
[illegible] York-st.
7 rooms, [illegible] Madison-st.
8 rooms, [illegible] Madison-st.
8 rooms, [illegible] Madison-st.
9 rooms, first floor over 345 West Madison-st, and one room second floor 253 West Madison-st, and several others in new buildings now being finished.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES ON Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Houses of about 10 rooms with all improvements; also good barns on the premises. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, water in house and yard, well finished. 272 Walnut. Inquire in rear.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, WITH stable and all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park and street cars. Rent moderate to a good tenant. BALDWIN DAVIS, 145 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY brick house of 10 rooms, and good barn. Rent $60 a month to a party who will buy $1,000 worth of new furniture. Apply on the premises, 15 Honore-st., half block south of Madison.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL, respectable American family; a new cottage 4 rooms and upper part. 19 Kendall-st., between Taylor and Polk, near Southwestern plankroad.

TO RENT—AND $700 WORTH OF FURNITURE for sale—Two-story and basement brick house with all modern improvements. No. 530 West Washington-st. None but responsible parties, and those wishing to buy the furniture need apply.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE ON CARroll st, 2 blocks from Union Park. By BAIRD & SHANDREW, 131 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD 7-ROOM, TWO-STORY COTtage at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.); hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE SIX ROOMS, 45 MINUTES ride, $15; and I can sell a nice house for $1,400, small payments, and balance monthly. EDMUND G. STILES, 276 East Madison-st., office 51.

TO RENT—HOUSE 12 ROOMS UPON WASHington-st., west of Union Park; all modern improvements. GEORGE E. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS NO. 78 HONore-st. HOLMES & RICH, 13 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—AT 442 WEST ERIE-ST., NEAR Reuben, a house of six rooms, pantry, closets, etc., and water in doors. Will rent cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS NEWLY AND VERY handsomely furnished, single or en suite, at low rates, Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, without board. Cottage Grove-av, near Thirtieth-st. Address C 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS IN A NEW brick building, for single gentlemen, with or without board. 216 Samson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, West Side to a single gentleman; location good, quiet, and convenient to cars and bus. Apply to the BOOKKEEPER, 73 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLOOR OF NO. 200 Twenty-fifth-st., containing four large rooms, four closets, gas, hot and cold water, furnished complete for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife, without children.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED for gentlemen; brick house, 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family of three persons, near Lincoln Park, outside of burnt district, a front room with alcove, to man and wife (one or two children no objection). Address, with place of interview, E 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, at No. 143 West Indiana-st, private family.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS AND OFFICES in new brick building, corner State and Harrison-sts. Apply to F. O'NEILL.

TO RENT—TENEMENT OF 3 NICE ROOMS one block from street cars, $40. E. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 158 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TO GROWN UP FAMILY, 5 ROOMS and summer kitchen at 88 South Green-st, near Madison, $27 per month.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK COURT, A LARGE bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen without board. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with sleeping rooms, without board, at 53 Pierce-st, south of Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, 40X50 FEET, SOUTHwest corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; will arrange for piano room or furniture. For Twenty-second-st. Possession. STRONG, Furniture desired. Best location in city. 153 to 155 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 80 and 82 South Canal-st., 60x100, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICE ON second floor. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH, Room 2, 86 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE 53 WEST MADISON-ST., 20X 70, opposite the Sherman House; suitable for any first-class business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 129 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN AND CARRIAGE house, suitable for hack, carriage, or buggy, 165 Centre-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-lighted offices in the stone-front building, 144 and 146 East Madison-st. at the same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, 146 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 791 WEST MADIson-st. Good stand for any genteel business. E. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF SEPtember, an unfurnished house of about 10 rooms; must be in good order, and in a good locality, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DRY BASEMENT OR loft for storage. Must be low rent. J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE [illegible] MUST have five bed-rooms; also gas and bath. Would prefer it in the Brown school district. Rent not to exceed $50 a month. Address S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, one or two furnished rooms within 15 minutes' walk from Madison-st. bridge. Address, giving price and location, K 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR more rooms near West st. cars. No children. Possession by Sept. 1. State rent and location. Address X 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 PLAIN BUT neatly furnished rooms, suitable for house keeping. No objection to distance, if convenient to street cars. Terms must be moderate. D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, widows, desire to rent a furnished house in some good locality, where the board of the owner and his wife would be taken for rent; would like the privilege of taking other boarders; both good housekeepers; good references as to character. Address S. K., 73 Twenty-fifth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities of the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 834, Elgin, Ill.

A CUSTOM SHOE SHOP FOR SALE—BEST location in the city. Stock and fixtures or fixtures alone. Inquire at the place, 191 West Washington-st., or 30 West Madison.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN, AND WILL BE SOLD this week, a boarding house and saloon; license obtained, and will be transferred to a good party; rent low. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL DRUG STORE for sale, one of the largest and finest in Fort Wayne, doing a business of over $18,000 a year, is offered for sale on account of illness of owner. Address W. J. BOND, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,500 or $2,000 (well acquainted in city and country preferred), can step into a business already established and paying well. A rare chance to the right man. Address E 94, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, CENtrally located and full of paying boarders, for sale. Inquire of R. M. FILLEY, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

A GIVEN AWAY PRIZE—ONLY $400 WILL BUY a saloon with boarding house on South Wells-st. (13 beds); must be sold this week. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115 West Randolph-st.

BILLIARD ROOM COMPLETE FOR SALE cheap. Apply at 46 West Madison-st.

BEER SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLOR FOR sale, with good stock of liquors, in good location, doing a good business, and making money. Will sell all or half. This is a rare chance. Call at or address 565 State-st.

BARBER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, on the West Side, in a good location, doing a good business; rent low; 4 Rochester chairs. Object of selling, the parties want to go East. Address F 72, Tribune office.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Moury, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis.

Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry-houses, &c., making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established six years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

I WILL RENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, restaurant and ice cream parlor in connection with bakery and confectionery, 695 State-st.

LEASE, FURNITURE, ETC., FOR SALE—Of a private boarding house at 30 Charles Place, Fifth-av, near Harrison-st, occupied by good paying mechanics, and in good location. Apply at once.

ON ACCOUNT OF DECEASE OF PROPRIETOR, the lease and furniture of Downing's Hotel, with good business, at Bowmanville, for sale. Inquire of CHAPLIN & GORE, 76 Monroe-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR STORE and news depot for sale. Store for rent. Pleasant location. Call at 142 South Halsted-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class confectionery store for sale at a sacrifice. Good location, cheap rent, fine fixtures, and splendid trade. Parties with $2,600 can step into an established and paying business. Good reasons for selling. Address U 46, Tribune Branch office.

TO PARTIES WHO CAN ATTEND TO IT—A business paying $2,500 per year for sale. This is honest and business legitimate, and can be bought very cheap. Will be in town Wednesday, at 107 West Adams-st.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS AND MACHINERY of the City Foundry and Machine Shop will be sold very cheap, and on favorable terms, at private sale. Inquire of H. G. ANDERSON, No. 6 South Washington-st., Peoria, Ill.

$300 WILL SECURE ONE-HALF INTERest in cigar and tobacco, news, fruit and candy business, including building; no rent. To a good honest man easy terms offered. Court House Square Cigar Store, corner of Washington and Clark.

$500—GENTLEMAN, WITH READY CASH, to join me in purchasing stock of new goods at cost in an old-established office business. 163 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$1,500 WILL BUY ONE UNDIVIDED half of furniture manufactory, new machinery, and I will put in double the amount with the party to stock and fill up a store. Call or address WADDELL, 290 South Halsted-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 352, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1067.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 504 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER who has had experience, is familiar with averaging and computing interest, and writes a neat, rapid hand. Apply by letter only. JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE notion and fancy goods house. Good references required. Address P. O. Box 1,976, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD COPYIST; MUST WRITE a good hand. Apply by sending written application to M. LESTER COFFEIN, Room 13, City Hall. Personal applications will not be considered.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, one who thoroughly understands the business. Call at 173 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN—MUST be a thorough salesman and a good window dresser. HIGGINS & BRAND, 237 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT accountant, for a few evenings, to balance a set of books. A. Q. B., Box No. 2, 79 Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN AS SALESman in a gents' furnishing and hat store. Reference and experience required. 129 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BAKER TO GO into the country. Apply at the Briggs House from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 8 p. m. on Tuesday the 20th inst., or address V 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER RULER, also, a feeder for ruling machine; steady situations; highest wages. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 109 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER pressman at J. J. SPALDING & CO.'S, 109 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON BLACKSMITH helper on express wagons, at 261 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER; ALSO, A first-class blacksmith on buggies. Apply at 365 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON blacksmith, at the Express Wagon Manufactory, corner Twenty third and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—AT 137 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO first-class horse-shoers. J. McSWEENEY & BRO.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply to JOHN CLIFFORD, Architect, Room 32, No. 148 East Washington-st., at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—ACTIVE EXPERIENCED FOREman in lithographing establishment. Thoroughly practical; competent to take inside management. To just such a foreman would sell small interest, if desired. Also, one first class transferer. Address LITHOGRAPHING, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GASFITTERS AT 285 Fourth-st., corner of Milwaukee-av. None others need apply. H. A. HAVGAN.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 1 FIRST-CLASS steam fitter. None other need apply. O'KEEFE & CLARK, northeast corner Polk and Canal-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN TO WORK on iron beds and janitors. S. E. MUNSON, Jr. & CO., 27 North Canal-st.

WANTED—25 LATHERS ON THE NORTHwest corner Cass and Illinois-sts. to lath 5 houses. Call in the morning.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN. ALSO, FEEDERS for cylinder and small presses. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS IMMEDIATELY at 71 Monroe-st., northwest corner of State-st., next to Brinkworth Block. E. NEALY.

WANTED—BAKERS—A MAN TO WORK ON pies and cakes. To a good man steady work. 27 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—15 TO 20 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS, at 215 North State-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 77 Douglas place.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER. APPLY at 976 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FINISHER ON CABINET WORK. Also, one handy man who has worked at cabinet work, to fit up. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 362 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. INquire of E. R. WILLIAMS, 414 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER AT NO. 883 State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND LABORERS early this morning. P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific av, opposite Rock Island Railroad Depot.

WANTED—SEVERAL COMPOSITORS; FEmales preferred. Apply to foreman up-stairs, 150 Fourth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a pair of trotters; good wages and board. Apply at the Coburn Medical Institute, corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Reference required.

WANTED—TWO STOUT YOUNG MEN THAT can drive team. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Co., corner of Eighteenth and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE TRUCK, one acquainted with city preferred. Apply to ADAMS, corner Fulton and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. APPLY to G. THOMPSON, first house on Dummy, [illegible] Clark and Diversey-sts. [illegible] wagon. Inquire [illegible] Twenty-second-st., corner Indiana-av. GROCERY.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 ABLE-BODIED MEN, 100 GOOD teams for Lake Superior railroad work. Free fare from Chicago to the work. Wages, $2.25 per day; $5 for teams. Boat leaves Goodrich's dock every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. D. L. WELLS & CO., Contractors. L. B. PERRIN, Agent, Goodrich's Steamboat office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CANVASSers to sell lightning rods in the city. Apply 145 Newberry-av.

WANTED—1,500 MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern, Menomonee & Wisconsin Railroad. All kinds of railroad work at high prices; entirely free fare. Apply to the Company, headquarters, 27 West Lake-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, ONE WHO CAN speak German and English, to drive a two-horse wagon and sell case liquors; one preferred who is well acquainted in the city, and can command a good trade. To such a very liberal salary will be paid, and permanent employment given. Apply at 339 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CANVASSERS; NONE but those who are used to the business need apply. 127 West Washington.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A tea store, one having a good outside trade preferred; will pay salary. N. Y. TEA STORE, 346 Archer-av.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MICHIGAN CENtral Railroad; 500 men for the Muskegon & Grand Rapids Railroad; 500 men for the Detroit & Bay City Railroad; 500 men for the Ionia, Stanton & Northern Railroad; wages, $2 per day; board, $4 per week; plenty of station work at liberal prices; 100 saw-mill hands, $26 to $35 per month and board. Free fare to all places. Apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 100 South Canal-st., or 39 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS. ALSO [illegible] hands; wages, $35 per month and board, free fare, at 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A LIQUOR STORE. Must understand his business. Apply to P. O'NEILL, corner State and Harrison-st.

WANTED—BOY FAMILIAR WITH CITY, about 14 years of age, accustomed to run errands. COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FARMER, WITH wife, to occupy a house, board two or three men, and take charge of a farm near the city. Address K 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE city. Good pay to the right men. Call at 332 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call and secure a legitimate, independent, and profitable business. RICHARDSON, 119 Third-av.

WANTED—150 MORE MEN FOR NORTHERN Pacific, wages $3 per day; 500 for Northwestern, $2.25 to $2.75 per day; 200 for Wisconsin Central, $2.25 per day; 100 for gravel train in Illinois; one man and wife near the city; 10 boys to pick fruit; saw-mill hands; go out to-day; free fare to most places. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD LABORERS TO-DAY, WAges $2.25; steady employment; free fare, at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—50 GOOD SCANDINAVIAN SAW mill hands for Au Sable, Mich.; good pay, steady work. Apply to I. BLOM, 113 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS, TO whom permanent employment will be given. A. N. HART, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Wisconsin Central and Northwestern Railroads. Wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. The cutters, tracklayers, and station-work. Also, 50 saw mill hands; wages, $30 to $35 per month and board. Farm hands and city work. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. and 26 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM NEAR ARcola, Douglas Co., Ill., a man and wife (no children). Man must be a practical farmer, and understand blooded stock, gardening, and tree culture; his wife wanted for dairy and general housework. Good house, garden, and fair salary. Unexceptionable references required. J. A., 16 Eldridge-court, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 180 West Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

KENWOOD SEMINARY, HYDE PARK, ILL.—A beautifully located and liberally appointed school for girls, away from the noise and turmoil of the city, but perfectly convenient of access. Application may be made by letter until the 20th of August, inst., after which the Principal will receive applications in person. Mrs. J. A. KENNICOTT, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES sold on monthly payments. Work given if desired. Office 233 Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 137 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 323 West Madison-st.; branch, 995 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLAND'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 51 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ONE PORTABLE 15-HORSE ENGINE AND boiler. Also a new 25-horse stationary, only 65 horse, and one 60-horse engine, very cheap, at 79 North Jefferson-st. L. D. POLLARD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 900 Cottage Grove-av, or 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—6 KITCHEN GIRLS AT WAGNER & Kuhn's restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st. Apply this a. m.

WANTED—4 GIRLS TO WORK AT CLEANing house, &c., at Wagner & Kuhn's restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st. Apply this a. m.

WANTED—GIRLS CAN GET FIRST-CLASS situations, if they call at 243 East Division-st, upstairs; no fees.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 32 Twenty-sixth-st., corner Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl, for general housework in family of four. Apply at grocery store, 302 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR KITCHEN work, and one for sewing. Apply with reference at 91 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—AT 114 SOUTH GREEN-ST., A GOOD girl to do housework in a small family. Call immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK THAT understands her business. Apply at 321 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and assist in sewing. Apply at 41 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 165 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT NO. 194 WEST Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Good wages paid. Apply at 129 Honore-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY BEtween the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 528 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, GERMAN OR Norwegian girl, for second work, who can sew and take care of children. Apply at 171 Calumet-av.

WANTED—200 COOKS, DINING-ROOM, PANtry, laundry, kitchen, chambermaids and general housework girls; only first-class girls wanted, as we take no second-class orders; highest wages paid competent help. Come to-day and select your places. 128 West Monroe-st., Star Employment office.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE TO cook, one for second work; good wages, at 49 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 832 WEST ADAMS-ST, A GOOD girl to assist in cooking and washing; wages good. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 44 South May-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; wages $4. Apply at 1408 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron for family of four. Bring references. Apply at 913 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS NOT AFRAID OF A LITTLE work, for good desirable places. City Intelligence office, 106 Franklin-st., cor. Washington, Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian preferred. Must speak English. Apply for two days at 481 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE FOR A BABY. Apply at 678 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., two good girls.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 30 Meridian-st.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL, AS WAITress in private family; also girls for good places in city and country. Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck court.

WANTED—AT 584 WABASH-AV., 2 FIRST-class dining room girls; must understand their business. M. L. MUCHMORE.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 21 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, and to take care of child two years old. Apply at 397 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 1071 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of one child. Reference required. Call at 156 Third-av.

WANTED—GIRLS AT MRS. BOODS' INTELligence Office, to fill good situations; best of wages paid. MRS. W. A. BOODS' office, 227 West Randolph-st, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 356 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 533 State-st, in fancy dry goods store.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 968 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, EITHER SWEDE, German, or Welsh. Apply at 551 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL; MUST UNderstand cooking. Apply 3 days at 992 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid in private boarding house. Apply to W at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD [illegible] on block work; can be [illegible] sewers. Also, 20 good milliners on [illegible] FERS, TO SEW STER BROS., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO S[illegible] tags on clothes. Apply at ANDERSON'S steam laundry, State-st and Eldridge court.

WANTED—BUTTONHOLE MAKERS ON FINE shirts, at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 423 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS housekeeper in a small family where there are no children. No old maids or grass widows need apply. No objection to a young widow without children. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES OF GENteel address to travel during fair seasons and assist in selling watches and jewelry, fancy goods, and Presidential badges. The best of wages will be given and expenses paid. A splendid chance to make money. Apply at 90 West Washington-st. immediately.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DRS. COOKE & STOUT, 204 West Washington-st., from 7 to 8 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m., or at 860 Michigan-av, from 9 to 10 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A sick lady. Apply at 467½ Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few more boarders; first class board for $5; homemade bread.

16 BISHOP COURT—FOR RENT WITH board—a front suite of rooms, very pleasant, up one flight of stairs; unfurnished, except carpet.

24 BISHOP-COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

30 AND 32 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-class rooms with board, $5.50 and $6 per week. Day board, $3.50 per week.

50 LAKE-AV.—LADY AND GENT OR GENtlemen can meet with first class accommodations, with or without board, in highly respectable house, overlooking lake, close to Fairview Depot and near Douglas House. Terms very moderate.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, suitable for two persons; near Madison-st.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGings, $5 per week. Good table and home comforts.

146 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—A WELL FURnished parlor with or without board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

182 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, in a private family, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen.

247 [illegible] MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED room, [illegible] for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE ROOMS and good board, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room. One or two day boarders also taken. Terms moderate.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor with good board, one block from street cars and park.

607 WEST MADISON, NEAR UNION Park—Gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; good board, with home comforts. Terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One furnished and two unfurnished rooms, with board; new brick, modern house, surrounded by fine yard; location and accommodations No. 1.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR bed-room, nicely furnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private family.

AT THE COMMERCIAL DINING ROOMS, 43 West Washington-st., board at $4 per week; also, day board and meals at all hours.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT, THIRD FLOOR, front room, with board; also suite of rooms in cottage house, corner of Michigan-av. and Eldridge-court, to first-class parties only.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, at moderate terms; day boarders accommodated.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE UNFURNISHed room to rent, with board. Also a room for two gentlemen. References required.

608 WABASH-AV.—SPLENDID ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board. Also, room for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board. Best of references required.

1088 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHed front room, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also back parlor to rent, with board.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE, CORNER COTtage Grove-av. and Twenty-ninth st, has changed hands and has been entirely refurnished, and will now be conducted as it should be—first-class. Rooms en suite or single, furnished or not. Beautiful lake view and pure air. 812 Cottage Grove-av.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with good board for families and single persons. Lake and city view.

North Side.

132 NORTH WELLS-ST., OVER HARDWARE store. Four boarders wanted in a private family. MRS. ROBINSON.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENtleman, wife, and small child; South Side preferred; would go on West Side if location is good. Address C 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 2 YOUNG MEN IN A PRIVATE family, where there are few if any boarders; would prefer Warren-av. or Washington-st., between Union Park and Robey-st. Please address W 194, Tribune office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, in a pleasant locality, on West or South Sides. Address, stating terms and particulars, C 441 Wabash-av., Room 4.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE family. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, FOR self, wife, and child, on West Side, east of Union Park; Christian family. Address C B C, Room 2, Lumberman's Exchange.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ROOM AND BOARD, ON West Side, for two gentlemen.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE AT A low figure part of a cargo of hemlock joist, timber and 2-inch plank at Stetson's Slip; bills cut to order and delivered in city. Address SHEPARD & HASTINGS, Room 4, Lumberman's Exchange.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—5,000 thimbles and stoppers; also, plaster moulds cut to orders. MERRILL BROS., 221 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CARPET AND UPholstery salesman. 13 years' experience; good references. Address G T, 274 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF eight years' experience in bookkeeping, &c. Has capital and could invest in a good business, if desired. Address L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR. Have had a large experience in city. Best of references given. Address for five days, K 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and reliable bookkeeper and cashier, an engagement with a wholesale house or bank. Can furnish reference as to capability, &c. Address B 85, care Chicago Tribune Co.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as commercial traveller, I desire to sell goods on commission for a responsible firm. Address for two days G 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a grocery store; understands the business thoroughly, and competent of keeping the books. Address L 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN COOK, IN hotel, city or country. Good carver. Good pastry hand. C 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—a first class cutter; understands the business; over 11 years' experience. Can give the best reference. Address P. O. Box 393, Champaign Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLER. ADdress A 62, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young American. Is well acquainted in the city, and thoroughly understands his business. Can furnish good recommendations. Address U 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE PRIVATE carriage, by a sober, industrious man (German); experienced; good pay, good worker. 247 South Clark-st. F. B.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man. Is industrious, a careful driver, and can milk. Good city reference. Address A. DALTON, 180 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH English coachman. First-class reference. Address P 44, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN (Swede), to take care of horses and drive carriage. Address Y. SVENSON, 313 North Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in a store or drive a light wagon. Best city references. Address C 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A WATCHMAN. Parties wanting a man of reliance and experience in that capacity, address M. A., No. 152 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD OR head waiter in hotel or restaurant, or in any capacity where honesty and sobriety will be appreciated. Thoroughly understand my business. A good scholar, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address GARCON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND reporter. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE business, by a young man lately arrived; has had 5 years' experience; can give good city reference, also good references from last employer. Address SAML. NEILANS, 712 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THAT travels the Northwest, agency for cigars and tobacco. Address L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as barkeeper; understands his business thoroughly. Address W 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMan to do second work or general housework in a respectable family. Call at 659 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl to take charge of a young infant, and assist in second work. Address S 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN OR chamber work, in a private family. Address or call at 596 Mitchell st., near Laughlin.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWing, or second work and sewing. Please address for two days, 264 West Tyler-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls, in private family. Call at 80 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work and sewing, or take care of children. Best of references. Call at 273 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH and iron or do general housework in a small private family. Address 555 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in private family; will help at washing. 77 Johnson st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO do second work in a private family. Call at 121 Fourteenth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, REliable colored girl, as nurse or second girl, in first-class private family. Well experienced, and can give good references. Call on or address EMMA GRAVES, 625 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN one family; one to do kitchen work, the other to do second work. Call for 2 days at 8 Canalport-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady without encumbrances, in hotel or boarding house; to a reliable person and means work. Address, for five days, M., 566 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper or needlewoman [illegible] reference, would assist in housekeeping. Good [illegible] MORRICE, 471 State-st, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] experience, as housekeeper, or to [illegible] in private family. Call or address for two days, B. 911 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to do general housework for small private family. Apply 96 Howe-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as seamstress, in a private family; understands sewing on different sewing machines. Will work for $4 a week. Call at 990 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMIly to do plain sewing and take care of children, by an American girl of experience. Good recommendations. Apply 77 East White-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, a permanent situation. Can give good references, and desires a home more than wages. Address T 77, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY woman, as wet-nurse. Address or call at 53 Oak-st., corner of Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMan, to go out by the day at washing and ironing or cleaning house. Please call at 63 William-st., West Side, near VanBuren st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHOICE LOT OF SECOND-HAND TOP AND open buggies; democrat wagons; 1 light delivery wagon, new. Wanted, to buy a few second-hand carriages. 234 Michigan-av.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, and harnesses every Tuesday and Saturday. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. 421 State-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-second-st., have just received another lot of top and open buggies, business wagons, &c., from the celebrated Murray Manufacturing Co. Several team wagons will exchange now to trade for brick and lime. N. B. For sale the best and handsomest Bird Dog in the State. Price, $100.

CHEAP, FOR CASH, ONE SPAN YOUNG mules and harness. WM. BARNARD, 26 Hurlbut st, North Side.

FOR SALE—A LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, PHAeton, and open buggy, at a bargain; also harness and horse. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW, FIRST-CLASS square box top buggy. Can be seen at barn rear of 550 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions; also a large assortment of light work of our own manufacture. We call attention to light work of own manufacture for pleasure and track use. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 226 and 227 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG MARE JUST from the country, will work single or double, travel in 3 minutes; will sell cheap; owner has no use for her. Apply at 515 State-st.

[illegible]—CHEAP—2 HORSES, JUST FROM [illegible] work and driving harness, poulas for [illegible] West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] TOP BUGGY, PHAEtons, [illegible] the country, [illegible] bargain; also, harness, saddle or phaeton.

FOR SALE—A LEATHER[illegible] top, and open buggy, at [illegible] AND HARness and horse. 68 West Monroe-st. [illegible] Horse [illegible] Washington.

FOR SALE—$200 HORSE, BUGGY, [illegible] ness; buggy with top, and nearly new, in fine condition. T. B. BOYD, 187 West [illegible]-st.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, HARness, just received from Eastern manufacturers, to be sold at auction on Wednesday morning, August 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 2-SPRING 2-seated open buggy for good, heavy horse, suitable for dray or truck. Address V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND harness; must be a good rig; will pay good notes, secured on Chicago real estate. Apply to STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF top and open buggies, phaetons, etc. Also road and business wagons, one and two-seated, any of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 143 Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR MONROE AND ABERDEEN STS., —A small, fat, black and tan slut. The finder will be suitably rewarded. G. L. CHAPIN, 15 Aberdeen-st.

LOST—AND IVORY-HANDLE, SILK UMBRELla was left Monday forenoon in a Z. L. P. stage. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 89 West Washington-st., up stairs.

LOST—YESTERDAY NOON ON MADISON-ST, between going west, a pendant revolving blood stone watch key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the drug store No. 321 West Madison-st.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; A liberal reward paid if returned to J. N. BRECHER'S jewelry store, 215 West Madison-st.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON WEST WASHington-st., between Ann and Carpenter, a hair bracelet valued highly as a memento. Please return to lumber office corner Canal and Fulton-sts. W. SPOONER.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK WITH TEACHER'S certificate favor of Lucien E. Atchinson. If found please leave at Tribune office and oblige C 24.

STRAYED—FROM GRACELAND PASTURE, a sorrel horse, about 6 years' old, with white spot on forehead; has shoes only on hind legs. A reward of $25 will be paid to the finder at M. FORBOTH'S, 90 West Polk-st.

STRAYED—FROM 285 MICHIGAN-AV., A small, red cow, with white spots. A suitable reward for her return to her owner.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a large white Shepherd dog to 84 Twenty-second-st.; had leather muzzle on and answers to the name of Shep.

$5 REWARD—A COACH DOG, ANSWERS TO the name of Prince, had on wire muzzle when last seen. The above reward will be paid by leaving him at 139 West Chicago-av. A. KING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 283 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 384 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 90 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A LADY ROOM-MATE FOR front parlor and bed room. 163 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A RAILROAD TICKET TO SALT Lake City and return. Address D. RICHARDSON, Tribune office.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Evening.

The Mayor's Attention Called to the Violations of the Fire Ordinance.

Delinquent Lessees of School Lands—How to Make Them Pay Up.

Ordinances Passed for Numerous Street Improvements.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening. Present: Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Gill, McGrath, Schmidts, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffery, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

Ald. McGrath was elected temporary Chairman.

Petitions were presented and referred for the widening of the River at the point occupied by the Iowa Elevator; for compensation to the widow of Officer O'Meara; for water pipe on Samuel street, from Chicago avenue to Division street; for a sewer on Rucker, from Chicago avenue to Erie; for the use of horse instead of steam power on the C., B. & Q. track on the South Side.

This last petition was discussed at length, several Aldermen favoring the abandonment of steam power by railroads in passing through the city, in part at least. Ald. Holden said the Illinois Central would do all that was required of them, but it was a question whether the use of horse-power was feasible. Ald. Gill did not think it was, but thought the subject should be considered and some plan devised.

ORDERS

The Board of Public Works were ordered to prepare ordinances for a sidewalk on the east side of Fifth avenue, from Madison to Monroe streets; for the opening of Fifth avenue, from Taylor to Twelfth; for lamp-posts on Lincoln avenue, from Larrabee to Belden avenue, for two on Burling south of Belden avenue, and one on Larrabee between Grant place and Webster avenue; for sidewalks on the west side of Clark, from North to Fullerton avenues; on the north side of Webster avenue from Clark to Hurlbut; on the north side of Sophia from Hurlbut to Clark; on both sides of Larrabee from North avenue to Sophia; on both sides of Sedgwick from North avenue to Clark; for opening Farrel street from Thirty-first to the river; for opening Thirty-first from Clark to the Canal; for filling Foster street from Harrison to Polk; for a water plug at the corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street; for a sidewalk on Ullman street from Lancaster avenue to the South Branch; to report the reasons why lamp-posts are not erected on Hubbard street; to report the reasons why Wells street bridge and Clark street viaduct had not been finished; for lamp-posts on Wright from Stewart avenue to Halsted; for paving Calhoun place from Clark to Dearborn street; for paving both sides of Macalister place between Robey and Centre avenue; for a water main from Hastings to Ashland avenue.

An order that the Board be directed to erect the necessary approaches and crossings on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northwestern Railroads on Robey street and Campbell avenue, was referred without instructions.

The Comptroller was ordered to advertise for proposals for the old Police Station lot on Union street, near Randolph.

VIOLATING THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Ald. Holden offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, to report next week:

Whereas, The Fire Ordinance passed by this Council is being daily violated, and,

Whereas, These violations are particularly by those building in the heart of our city and among our wealthy citizens, many of them being mere man-traps; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be directed to cause the enforcement of the Fire Ordinance, especially in the very heart of our city.

SCHOOL LEASES.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

Your honorable body is aware that the appraisal of school lots made in the month of [illegible] 1870, has been in litigation between [illegible] that various tenants of the school [illegible] several attempts have [illegible] procure an [illegible]. At the commencement [illegible] litigation, in the matter in [illegible], a hearing was had before Judge McAllister in one of the cases upon a motion to dissolve the injunction against the city, and resulted in a decision of that Judge adverse to the city.

Your honorable body has several times had the matters in dispute before your Committees, and on or about the —— day of May last, passed a resolution authorizing in substance an abatement of 40 per cent for two years of the term on the appraisal of school lots in the burnt district, and a revaluation to be made for the remaining three years of the term for which the appraisal was made. But one of the tenants has signified an intention of accepting the proposition contained in the resolution. I have received the annexed proposition, signed by all but three of the tenants of the school lots that are situated in the burnt district, and I submit the same to your body, with the recommendation that it receive your earnest consideration.

A large amount of money, to-wit: $192,560 56 remains unpaid upon these school leases of lots lying in the burnt district, and it will be for you to consider whether or not the interests of the city will be best promoted by accepting the proposition now made by the tenants. The Board of Education have great need of money for school purposes, and, in your annual appropriation bill, a deduction from the amount which was needed for school purposes was made, based upon the receipts from these unpaid school rents.

While the law department has given no opinion to your honorable body adverse to the right of the city to enforce the payment of these rents, based upon the valuation of 1870, yet that department has always advised and still advises that the questions involved in the matters in litigation are of such a character as to render the matter a fit subject of compromise.

The fact that all or nearly all of these tenants met with very severe losses by the destructive fire in October last, of their buildings, which stood upon leased lots, might also be taken into consideration in determining your action. The power to make the abatement is expressly conferred upon the Common Council by the city charter, and it remains for your honorable body to decide what action should be taken under the circumstances.

The proposition is: "That they (the lessees) will pay to said city as such annual rent, for said five years, 60 per cent of the sum which said annual rent would amount to, if completed, upon the valuation of said lots made (illegally, as claimed by the undersigned) by Mancel Talcott, James K. Botsford, and Julian S. Rumsey, in April or May, 1870, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the past due and unpaid instalments of rent from the days whereon the same were due and payable, according to the terms of said leases, until paid; such payments of accrued rent to be, as soon as practicable, and at such times as may be agreed upon by the undersigned respectively, with a properly authorized officer of the city; and any rents that have been paid for any portion of said period to be credited to the lots as of the date of such payment, and any payment that may, since said valuation, have been made of rents, in excess of the rate above proposed, shall be credited to the lot on which it has been paid, with interest on the excess from the date of payment at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, until it shall be offset by the accruing rents on such lot; this proposition to be null and void unless accepted by Oct. 1, 1872."

Ald. Gill said it was pretty well known that the lessees had the law on their side, and the city officers were of that opinion. He moved it be referred to the Committee on Schools and the Mayor, with power to act.

Ald. Holden and others objected to giving the power to act.

The motion was not agreed to,—yeas, 11; nays, 19,—and it was referred to the Committee on Schools.

CHANGING THE NAMES OF STREETS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported, recommending the passage of the order changing the names of sundry streets. The list of proposed changes has already been published in The Tribune. It was laid over.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances establishing the width of sidewalk space on Stewart avenue from Twenty-second to Grove street, and annulling the assessment for lamp-posts on Oak street from Franklin to Larrabee, which latter was passed; and annulling the assessment for widening the alley running east and west in Block 117, School Section Addition, which was also passed; and for the vacation of alley in Block 54, Kinzie's Addition; and an order for the payment to Murry Nelson & Co., for land taken for widening the river at Adams street, amounting to $2,939.

The Board also report that no railroad tracks have been laid on Seymour street. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

THE GAS INSPECTOR

reported that he had examined some of the test meters, and found them generally correct. He had also ascertained the pressure on the street mains on the North and South Sides. The condition of the street lamps had been unsatisfactory, but are now being put in repair. There were ready for lighting, Aug. 1, 6,674 lamps; on the North Side, 1,480; South, 2,061; and West, 3,133. The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company had a photometer with which he had made tests as to quality of the gas. If the instrument was correct, the illuminating power should be considered satisfactory, its power averaging from 17 to 18 4-candles. No private meters have been tested.

The City Comptroller reported proposals to purchase the No. 12 Engine House lot, the Scammon School lot, and the Bridewell lot; $300 a front foot is offered for the Scammon School property.

VACATION OF ALLEY.

The communication from the County Commissioners, asking the vacation of the east alley in Block 7, Wolcott's Addition, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The ordinance relative to the Canada Southern Railroad was made the special order for Monday week.

The Council then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

BUYING THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Some time since, an appraisement was presented in Court, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Companies, of certain property through which they are to lay tracks in the city. The property-owners, to the number of about two hundred, demurred to the proceedings of the Commissioners, on the ground that the price fixed for the land was not sufficient to indemnify them for damages accruing to the property. The Companies insisted upon the prices fixed, and the case was taken into the Courts, where a preliminary argument was had before Judge Rogers, Circuit Judge. A continuance was had, and the matter was submitted to jury trial. Yesterday, the case came up before Judge Farwell and a jury. On the part of the property owners, the array was challenged on the ground of irregularity in the manner of summoning. The points raised were as to the qualification of the jurors under the act which came in force on the first day of July last, principally that there had been no draft of jurors by the County Commissioners. The Court held that the statute applies only to the regular annual meeting of the Supervisors or Commissioners, in September, until which time the Court has power (and has thereafter), to order special venire to issue. Wherefore, as Judge Rogers had issued a special venire, this jury is competent.

INSURANCE.

A bill was filed by Albert E Cudney and others against the Republic Insurance Company, the object of which is to enforce a contract of insurance, issued to A. Bishop, for $8,000, on the building No. 155 Dearborn street, the loss payable to Thomas B. Bryan, as his interest may appear. The Company sets up irregularities of the policy.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ATTACHMENTS.

An attachment was sued out against H. M Childers, by Fry, Reed & Kelly, of this city, who claim $1,000 for money loaned, and charge non-residence on the part of defendant, it being stated that he is a resident of Texas.

An attachment issued in favor of Judson M W. Jones against J. K. Wright & Co., upon a claim for $1,350. It is alleged that Wright & Co. from time to time prior to the fire, shipped to Jones, on sale, printing ink, to be paid upon commission. On the 4th of January, 1872, Jones remitted to Wright & Co. $1,350 over and above the amount which was due from him, which sum Wright & Co. refuse to refund.

TROVER.

F. A. Brayman & Co. sue Henry E. Sawyer in trover, claiming $1,500 as damages.

ASSUMPSIT.

Allen & Jewett sue Chandler & Robbins (assumpsit), demanding $2,000. This upon an interest-bearing note dated in December, 1869.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

An Exciting Steeple Chase at the Saratoga Races.

The Cold Spring Meeting—Longfellow's Return to Kentucky.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Saratoga, Aug. 19—The first race, a steeple chase, was won by Lochiel, but given to Tammany on account of Lochiel not adhering to the course. The second race was won by Frank Hampton. Time, 2:40.

The third race, a mile and three quarters, for $680, was won by Mary Louise. Time, 3:07¾.

The steeple chase was run amidst the wildest excitement that has taken place at any similar race in America, the horses running very close together throughout, and frequently changing places as they made the various leaps. O'Donnell's horse threw his rider a somersault over his head at the first water jump, with serious injury. The others continued, and finally came home with Lochiel half a length ahead of Lobelia, who was one length in front of Tammany, Blind Tom fourth, half a length behind, Vesuvius three lengths in the rear. The excitement and cheers were tremendous, but the greatest disappointment was manifested when the judges placed Tammany first, Blind Tom second, Vesuvius third, having ruled out Lochiel and Lobelia for having made a mistake by not going the exact course.

In the second race, one and a half miles, Hampton ran locked with Tubman for a mile and three-eighths, when Tubman suddenly gave way, and Frank Hampton led over the score a dozen lengths.

THE COLD SPRING RACES.

Milwaukee, Aug 19—The Cold Spring races commence to-morrow. The entries for the four days are as follows: First day, 2:30 race, General Howard, St. Elmo, Greenwich Maid. Running race, Jim Cannons, Protection, and Fairfield. Second day, 2:50 race, Lady Dodge, Lizzie D., Lucy B., Lady Franklin, Chance, and Booth; 2:34 race, Badger Girl, Kate Hazard, Lady Kate, Capitola, German Maid. Third day, 2:40 race, Deshon, Lizzie D., Revine, Fox, Goldust, Mary Burdin, Billy Wilks, Booth; 2:27 race, Western Boy, Rapon Boy, Kate Hazard, St Elmo, and Delavan. Friday, fourth day, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, for the $5,000 purse.

LONGFELLOW'S RETURN TO FRANKFORT.

From the Lexington [illegible] Express.

As we approached [illegible] Express car upon yesterday, we [illegible] by a bevy of men and boys [illegible] at its side doors like a swarm [illegible] one eagerly seeking to get a glimpse of something within. As we came nearer, we learned that the solitary car contained nothing less than the gallant King of the Turf, the valiant Longfellow, on his return home after his great victory at Long Branch, and his no less notable misfortune at Saratoga, where accident alone, as all Kentucky believes, wrested from him a second triumph.

Climbing up the sides of the car, we found Uncle John Harper lying upon his back in the middle of the car, resting on some rough blankets, and his head, weary enough with the excitement and cares of the last eight weeks, pillowed upon a bag of oats or corn. The old man bore a worn-out expression upon his weary and sorrowful face, like one who has met with some great misfortune that has crushed his spirit. He was plainly dressed, his hat lying on one side, and the bottom of the car covered with stable paraphernalia and bags of horse-feed.

"Well, Uncle John," we said, "how are you getting on?"

"Oh, tolerably well."

"How's Longfellow?" we inquired.

"He's doing pretty well," said he, laconically.

"Is he able to rest his foot on the ground?"

"Yes, he stands on it."

"Where's Lyttleton?"

"Oh, I sold him."

Then, turning to direct his hostler to keep the boys off the far side of the car, we turned our eyes upon the horses stalled off on the two ends, to get a glimpse at Longfellow. There he stood, impatiently tramping his foot upon the floor, his head directly over that of his owner, John Harper, the white streak in his face shining brightly in the gloom of the interior, and his arched and beautiful neck bending gracefully as he pulled on his halter. There was the same fire in his eyes as of old, and nothing of the lassitude and weariness exhibited by his owner. Three other horses were in the car with him. On the sidewalk, standing against the depot, and surrounded by a group of youngsters, was the colored boy, who had been telegraphed for by Uncle John, just before the Long Branch race, and who had ridden the famous racer to victory on that notable occasion. He said he had gained fifteen pounds since the race.

As we descended from the car, several ladies were being mounted on chairs to get a view of Longfellow, showing how dear even to the hearts of Kentucky women are the exploits and fame of the best horse in the United States, barring his accident.

BASE BALL.

HOME ITEMS.

The Mystic Club are anxious to receive challenges from junior clubs for the pony championship of the city. Letters addressed to E. Bradley, No. 168 West North avenue, will receive attention. The Stars record a defeat of the Niagaras by a score of 20 to 11. The Kidders, of Grand Crossing, beat the Nationals, of Elgin, by a score of 17 to 12.

ECKFORDS VS. ATLANTICS.

New York, Aug. 19.—Eckfords, 4; Atlantics, 3—in ten innings. The game lasted an hour and twenty minutes.

MUTUALS VS. ATHLETICS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—Mutuals, 12; Athletics, 14.

BOSTONS VS. FOREST CITYS.

Cleveland, Aug. 19.—Bostons, 12; Forest City's, of Cleveland, 7.

AQUATIC.

SKIFF RACE AT PERU.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Aug. 19—Warren and William Swealy and Wilkes Morrow were the contestants against Barney Wasey, Letch Wagner, and Emil Stempfel, in a rowing match at Peru, yesterday afternoon. The boats were heavy skiffs, distance two miles. The first-named three won the race in 18 minutes. The stakes were $50 a side.

PUGILISM.

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN MILL.

New York, Aug. 19.—A Philadelphia despatch says the Mace-O'Baldwin fight takes place Wednesday in West Virginia. The locality will be determined to-night.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 19.—The following special was received this evening from Philadelphia: "A large crowd of sporting men from Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, and New York arrived here last night and to-day. They came on to witness the prize-fight between Mace and O'Baldwin which is to take place next Wednesday, if Mace is willing to fight on that day. It is generally understood here that Mace's backers will allow anything that is fair. If parties can agree upon a referee the fight will take place. The parties will probably leave for the fighting ground to-night. The contest will take place in West Virginia."

CITY POLITICS.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

There was a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club at the corner of Willow and Halsted streets last evening. There was a large attendance. Mr. Hamilton, the President, occupied the Chair. The Chairman made a brief speech, referring to Grant's lack of statesmanship, and referring to his removal of the Territorial Judges, and the reinstatement of Paymaster Brice, both of which he denounced as infamous. He spoke of the Secor claim and the San Domingo job, and wound up by arraigning Grant for nepotism and gift-taking.

Mr. Kreamer was then introduced. He said the time had come for men to act as individuals. So-called party ties and affiliations should be pushed aside, and every one should vote as his conscience dictated. He had always been a Republican, but he believed the present Administration corrupt and unworthy of support. Hence he would vote for the Cincinnati nominees, as they were pledged to reform, and the platform there adopted was what was needed to restore harmony and brotherhood throughout the entire country. The leaders of the Republican party,—the men who assisted in organizing it,—had found it to be rotten at the core, and had left it, and were now advocating purity and retrenchment. For so doing they were vilified and slandered by a partisan press. The people, however, were awake, and would elect honest men to office in November.

Mr. Winchester was the next speaker. He proved that the Administration of President Johnson reduced the public debt more than that of General Grant. The present Administration had sent two Cabinet officers to North Carolina—an unheard of thing before—to carry the State with money stolen from the Treasury. He referred to the general looseness of the present Administration, saying that all thinking men had determined to secure a better, and that the Liberal candidates were eminently capable of transacting the business of the Government with probity and to the satisfaction of all.

The Club then adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club at Falkenberg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-sixth streets, Wednesday evening, Aug. 21. Hon. John Hutchinson, Hon. J. P. Atwood, Colonel Benham, and Thos. North, Esq., will address the meeting.

—The Eighteenth Ward Liberal Republicans and Democrats will meet to-morrow evening at No. 73 Chicago avenue, to perfect the organization of the Greeley and Brown Club. All officers elected at the last meeting are requested to be present.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

Something Further from the Owners of the Abstract-Books.

They Make Some New Propositions to Sell the Documents to the County.

There was a meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present: Commissioners Stearns, Ashton, Hitchcock, Pahlman, Skelly, Harrison, Jones, Wahl, Roelle, Herting, Lonergan, Harris.

The Committee on Equalization not being ready to report, further time was given.

The Superintendent of Public Charities called attention to the demands for the care of destitute sick. There were 150 sick now at the County House. He recommended that the old Long House be converted into a hospital ward, and the inmates thereof be put into the old Insane Asylum building. Greater kitchen facilities are also recommended.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers and Hospital, with power to act.

The County Attorney recommended that the County Clerk should have a complete atlas of every county subdivision constantly written up, in order to facilitate the assessment of property. It was referred to the Committee, on Equalization, with power to act.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the claim of the Bailiffs of the Criminal Court for compensation, reported that, in their opinion, the county should pay the Bailiffs after July 1, 1872, and they reported a resolution to that effect, which was adopted.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Bertrand, asking the refunding of money paid by him to the county for swamp land which it did not own, reported favorably, and the money was ordered paid.

The Committees on Public Buildings and Poor House and Paupers, reported, recommending the payment of sundry bills.

The following communication from Messrs. Chase Brothers and the other abstract men was read:

"We desire to respectfully state to your honorable body that immediately after the 1st of July, when the Burnt Record act went into effect, the undersigned, who have long been engaged in the furnishing of abstracts of titles to the public by the aid of new books, changed the plan of doing business, and began furnishing opinions of title from these books. Parties interested, and their attorneys, have been allowed access to them, so far as practicable, on the principle of 'first come, first served.' This method, while more profitable to us, has not met the wishes and demands of the public who have so long depended upon full written abstracts of their title to land. That portion of the public most interested seem to demand that some arrangement be made by which written abstracts should be furnished as heretofore, and that the evidences of their claim of title should be preserved to the public for all time. Since the negotiations closed between the undersigned and the county authorities, we have been importuned in various ways to learn if there was no way to adjust the matter so that the county could obtain such portion of the books as to secure to the public the evidence we possess of what the original record was, so far as to show a chain of title with judgments and decrees of Courts, and leave in our hands sufficient with such copies as we may make of some of the books, to go on with the business as heretofore, and, at the same time, to open the business in a measure to the competition of other parties who may desire to inspect the records in the offices of the Clerks of the various Courts.

We have received divers communications on this subject, some of which we attach, [illegible] this state of facts, we desire to present [illegible] week, [illegible] proposition [illegible] change to continue our present [illegible] of doing business, or in some other manner answer the just demands of the public. We propose to furnish the following set of books, which we understand to be all, and more, than the Burnt Records bill requires to be purchased.

First. A copy of the original entry books of Jones & Sellers.

Second. The original judgment dockets of Shortall & Hoard, with the indices thereto.

Third. The tax sale books of Shortall & Hoard.

Fourth. Index to estates.

Fifth. Land book containing the entries of land in Cook County, in the Government Land Offices at Palatine, Vandalia, and Chicago.

For the foregoing set of books the county to pay us $450,000, one-half to be paid on delivery of the judgment dockets and all the books of original entries, which latter is to be furnished within six months, or sooner, and to be paid for when ready for delivery. The preparation of these books of original entries involves a very large expenditure of time and money on the part of the abstract men in books and copying, and would make a hundred volumes of records. If desired, we will furnish the same, with the exception of the tax-sale books, for $400,000, the county to pay the expense of copying the original entries, and their identification. The above amount to be paid on delivery of the original books. This last course would relieve us of a large amount of time and expense, which could be used in our legitimate business of making examinations of title.

The communication, which was accompanied with letters from real estate and business men, was referred to the old Special Committee on the Restoration of Abstracts.

The Board took a recess till Monday.

SHERIDAN'S FATE.

Some Barometrical Foreshadowings as to What It Will Be—Rumors Concerning His Successor.

No one would have thought, from the quiet appearance of the city building, yesterday afternoon, that a storm was brewing beneath the eaves of that architectural Paradise. But from a little inquiry it appeared that some weather prophet had taken a sniff of futurity, and had mentioned casually how it affected him. Of course, it came from the northeast corner of the building, wherein the Mayor is enthroned, and blew toward that quarter where Police Commissioners are supposed by the ignorant populace to watch over the guardians who do not guard the property of the ignorant populace. The human barometer indicated the following prospects: He had been in conversation with the Mayor, and as he is a veracious gentleman, there is little doubt that what he indicated was worthy of consideration. His Honor had turned over all the authorities and satisfied himself that there was no course left for him but a suit before Judge Williams against Police Commissioner Mark Sheridan. He had therefore made up his mind to proceed without delay to bring the matter to a head.

As to a successor, several gentlemen had been named, but there were four qualifications absolutely essential. The coming Commissioner must be: First, a Southsider; second, an Irishman (in the closest sense of the term); thirdly, a Catholic; and lastly, a Democrat. An impression was left with the veracious gentleman who imparted the information that the fourth qualification might be omitted, if the other three were rigidly adhered to. This, he believed, was suggested as a preparation for the appointment of a gentleman who ran against Mr. Sheridan some three years ago, and who had been snubbed by Mr. Talcott by the promotion of a junior Captain over his head.

The reporter proceeded to interview the Mayor upon the subject, but His Honor was disinclined to authenticate any rumor to any reporter. Whether such an appointment was actually contemplated by the Mayor is doubtful. Equally doubtful is the good gained by the change. The Mayor may make known his intentions before many days.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Police Matters.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present: Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke.

A communication was received from Superintendent Washburn, notifying the Board of the death of Policeman John Driscoll.

Policeman Brennan was charged with maltreating Charles W. Argus, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The complainant was not present, and the case was deferred for half an hour.

The following trial-policemen, having served their probation satisfactorily, were appointed members of the regular force: John Hurlbut, Robert J. Rickey, Daniel Hogan, and Patrick Cummings.

The witnesses in the case of Brennan having failed to appear, the officer was permitted to state his case, and, it not appearing from his statement that he had been guilty as charged, the charges were dismissed.

The Board then examined candidates to fill three vacancies on the police force, and appointed the following, subject to a medical examination: Oscar W. Taylor, James Bruton, and Charles H. Ditters.

President Talcott stated that he had had a consultation with the Board of Public Works, and learned that, under the city ordinances, the Board of Police had authority to remove street obstructions. He told the Superintendent of Police that he would have an order passed notifying offenders to remove lumber and building material within the limits allowed them by their permit, and in case they neglected to do so, the Board of Public Works would be requested to commence suit against them.

The Superintendent said he would carry out the wishes of the Board in that respect at once.

The Board then adjourned.

Yesterday's Inquests.

The Coroner held the following inquests yesterday:

On the body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years. He had been riding on an incoming freight train on the Rock Island Road, on Sunday, and, in attempting to jump off, near the town of Lake, fell beneath the car wheels and was instantly killed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

On the body of Augustus Larsen, a Swede, aged 21 years, who fell through the hatchway of the building No. 43 Lake street, from the fourth floor to the basement. Accidental death was the verdict.

Also on Cornelius Driscoll, aged 67 years, who, while loading lumber near Twenty-second street bridge, was struck in the abdomen by a board, and sustained internal injuries. The accident happened on Saturday, and he died at the County Hospital on Sunday. He was a widower, and leaves several grown up children.

Also at the County Hospital, on the body of James C Harris, a carpenter by trade. On Saturday, while intoxicated, he attempted to get on a freight train on the Northwestern Railroad, and was thrown on the track and run over. The jury brought in a verdict that he came to his death through his own carelessness.

Also on the body of Michael Cooney, aged 7 years, who was accidentally drowned in the river at the foot of Sixteenth street, on Sunday. His parents reside at No. 772 South Clark street.

Items from the Mayor's Office.

The Mayor yesterday received a note from A. Servant, Secretary of the Paris Chicago Relief Fund, enclosing a draft of 2,630 francs 60 centimes, being the balance subscribed by the Parisians for the Chicago sufferers. This sum will be turned over to the French Benevolent Society. The Treasurer of the Society is requested to call at the Mayor's office at his earliest convenience.

The Mayor yesterday received a letter from France, of which the following is a translation:

"Monsieur le Maire of the City of Chicago:

"Having been informed that the City of Chicago is restoring its municipal library destroyed by the fire, and, desiring to co-operate in my public capacity a little part in its restoration and in civilization, I have the honor to beg your acceptance for the library of the city of which you are the chief Magistrate, of a history of the men of France, in 16 volumes. Very truly, etc., Henry Martin,

"Deputy of the National Assembly, and Member of the Institute."

Chicagoans Abroad.

Among the Chicagoans abroad we find the following named in the *American Register*, of Aug. 3: At Paris, A. B. Adam, E. G. Asay and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Booth, Miss Fannie H. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hall, John S. Lawrence, Francis Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moore, Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, M. Ryerson and family, Mrs. J. H. Stead, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Webster, Mrs. Horace White. At London, H. Botsford, B. E. Culver, Mrs. Dunlop, and Misses M. and G. Dunlop, W. F. Hunt, E. S. Isham, H. P. Isham. At Geneva, July 30, C. S. Crane. At Baden Baden, July 28, Lieutenant and Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kisdelberger, G. W. Northrop, Mrs. E. H. Parry, J. H. Thompson, Mrs. Wass. At Frankfort-on-Main, July 29, G. W. Hassell, J. M. Walker and family. At Heidelburg, July 29, C. Elliott Pratt. At Brussels, July 30, Mrs. G. H. Pray.

Everything.

Captain Maire, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

—Professor F. W. Fisk, of this city, arrived in New York, on Saturday, from Europe.

—A young girl named Maggie Graves, residing at No. 238 State street, was severely burned while lighting a fire with kerosene oil, yesterday morning.

—Paul Fortune, a carpenter employed in Buckingham's elevator, accidentally fell a distance of forty feet, yesterday, and was badly injured. He resides on the West Side.

—E. A. Bliss and Daniel Arnold, drivers in the employ of opposition South Side omnibus lines, were arrested, yesterday afternoon, for indulging in an exciting race on Wabash avenue. Justice Banyon should make an example of them.

—M. F. Tuley, Esq., Corporation Counsel, returned to the city yesterday morning from his farm in Wisconsin, and was for some time engaged in a conference with Mayor Medill on the subject of the rendering houses and the Ogden Slip nuisance.

—Simon Carroll and Michael Murray, of Atreus, Ill., were brought before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, on the charge of retailing liquor without having paid the special tax. They were committed for trial in bail of $450 each.

—The following building permits were issued by the Board of Public Works: D. C. Howard, one story and a half building; Burdick & Mead, five-story stone, 80x171 feet, corner of Wabash avenue and Adams; William Mehrle, four-story brick, 24x95 feet, No. 80 North Clark street.

—At half-past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a stone-cutter named John Doyle fell several feet in Gallop & Hallaperk's building, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, and sustained severe injuries in the spine, thigh, wrist, and elbow. His recovery is doubtful. He resides at No. 193 East Twelfth street.

—Thirteen patrons of a poker room kept by a man named Warner, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday, and were fined $10 each for having allowed themselves to be caught by Captain Hickey at an early hour on Sunday morning.

—A team of horses [illegible] last evening, be[illegible] harness and fell across the No. 258 [illegible] wagon. They were considerably [illegible], and the driver, who was sitting on the vehicle, was thrown out and injured in the right side and leg.

—Jimmy Cusick, widely and popularly known from his long connection with Tom Foley's billiard interests, has returned home to stay, after many thousand miles of travel as Treasurer of Tom's minstrel party. It is whispered that he has made a star engagement with one of the prettiest of Louisville girls, the performance to take place this fall.

—An officer of the Harrison Street Station, while travelling his beat in the neighborhood of Polk street and Fourth avenue, about 9 o'clock last evening, saw two boys, each of whom had several boxes of cigars under his arm, running away. He gave chase and captured one of them, whose name is James O'Hara. He had six boxes of cigars in his possession, which were evidently stolen. An owner is wanted for them at the station.

—The religious man of the *Journal* has a happy faculty of supplying items. First he prints a statement, and then he corrects it, giving the paper the benefit of two interesting paragraphs, instead of none at all. As witness: "We are requested to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report that Dr. R. W. Patterson has received and accepted a call to the chair of Theology in Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati."

—One of Hon. Charles B. Farwell's children, a boy two and a half years old, was seriously injured on Sunday afternoon, while playing beneath a tree in the grove which surrounds his father's residence. A heavy dead limb dropped from the tree and crushed him to the earth. His head was so severely injured as to render him unconscious, and one of his legs was broken. At last accounts the boy's recovery was considered impossible.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 73; 8 a. m., 74; 8:30 a. m., 73; 9 a. m., 72; 9:30 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 72; 10:30 a. m., 72; 11 a. m., 72; 11:30 a. m., 76; 12 m., 77; 12:30 p. m., 81; 1 p. m., 83; 1:30 p. m., 86; 2 p. m., 87; 2:30 p. m., 88; 3 p. m., 87; 3:30 p. m., 86; 4 p. m., 86; 4:30 p. m., 85; 5 p. m., 84; 5:30 p. m., 84; 6 p. m., 83—in the shade. At 2 p. m. the mercury indicated 90 degrees in the sun.

—At 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, a young man named Martin Larkin, residing at No. 34 West Twenty-second street, while crossing Twenty-second street bridge, was assaulted by an unknown man and stabbed in the head and left hand. He was found in a fainting condition by a citizen, and assisted to his home. The wounds are not dangerous. Larkin is unable to give any reason for being assaulted, as he does not remember having injured or insulted any one.

—Mr. Swallow, at the Barnes House, yesterday, supplied nourishment and repose to the following among others: T. B. Beonelis and wife, Wisconsin; N. Merrill and wife, and C. Melville, Milwaukee; J. T. Lowrey, Detroit; T. B. Myers, Syracuse; W. Baier and wife, Baltimore; A. Lawless, New York; O. Kenney, New Orleans; Wm. Lambert, New York; T. M. Finch, Syracuse; L. C. Black, Ohio; F. Brannon, and James A. Bailey, St. Louis; Wm. D. Parker, Baltimore; N. Churchill, Wisconsin; W. B. Campbell, Kankakee; Chas. Nase, Lafayette.

—Brother Moody is drawing the long bow in England, as appears by the following paragraph from an Eastern paper: Mr. D. L. Moody, the well-known Chicago Evangelist, at a special service in London, when presented with a Biblical Commentary as an expression from his English friends, in responding, said he was preaching in Farwell Hall when the fire-bells rang on the evening before the great conflagration. Many of the young men, Mr. Moody said, who were at that meeting, lost their lives before morning. A thousand persons were burned to death. This may seem a little exaggerated, but the truth is that nobody knows exactly how many lives were lost in that awful night."

—The Board of Public Works yesterday opened the following bids for the contracts for constructing a three-story brick engine house on Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets: For masonry—Earnshaw & Goble, $7,771.45; Vankey & Stralow, $7,720; Owen, $9,950; Harrington & Hamilton, $11,963; Madden & Co., $8,300; J. A. Nelson, $8,628.50; C. Moore, $7,888. Carpentry—D. Walsh, $4,225; Jos. Magee, $5,134; J. S. Hewson, $5,381.84. Painting and glazing—F. F. Smith, $367; J. S. Hewson, $345 67; Murray & Watson, $650; Otto & Van, $449; Gasterling & Co., $475. Plumbing and gas fitting—Joseph Hogan, $375; Sloan & Graham, $370; J. S. Hewson, $375. No award.

—Katie Little, a rag-picker, aged 9 years, while looking for waste paper, etc., yesterday forenoon, in an alley near the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, stepped upon a broken pop bottle, and cut her foot in a terrible manner. When almost unconscious from loss of blood she was found by officer Bennett, who removed her to the Madison Street Station, where she was attended by Dr. McCarthy. She stated that her parents reside at the corner of Desplaines and Hubbard streets. Her father is a blacksmith, and able to earn good wages. Instead of devoting the money to the support of his family, the little girl says that he and his wife get drunk every week, and then compel the child to collect rags and paper on the streets.

—Officer John Mahr, of the Third Precinct, who will be remembered in connection with a fatal shooting affray which occurred in the North Division last summer, between himself and a citizen on one side, and a notorious thief whom they had under arrest on the other, and who lost his life in the attempt to take those of his captors, has received the appointment of Sergeant over the Lincoln Park Police force, from the North Side Park Commissioners. On Saturday evening General Stockton, one of the Commissioners, presented him with an elegant gold star, and informally installed him in the office. Sergeant Mahr deserves this substantial recognition of his services to the citizens of the North Side.

Auction Sale.

We wish to state that the elegant residence lot on Douglas Place, that we are to sell on Wednesday next, with other property, at real estate rooms of Messrs. T. S. Fitch & Co., No. 157 Dearborn street, was sold by Judge Douglas and deeded in his lifetime; it was never encumbered, and is free from the objections that are clouds on adjacent property. The title is perfect to this lot, and the sale will be peremptory. Elison & Foster, Auctioneers.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Depot at Downer's Grove, Ill., Saved by the "Babcock."

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad,
General Superintendent's Office,
Chicago, Ill., August 14, 1872.

Dear Sir: I have learned that the "Babcock" saved our depot from destruction by fire at Downer's Grove, Ill., last evening. Yours truly,
Robert Harris,
General Superintendent.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Aug 19.—River—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Steamers Shoo Fly, towing canal boats North America, light, and Parson Brownlow, with lumber, both for Chillicothe; Iliadore, light, for Henry, and Leviathan, light, for Hennepin. The Andrew Jackson, with salt and hard coal, and the Burr Oak, light, dropped down to Peru.

Canal—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Andrew Jackson, with hard coal and salt, and Burr Oak, light, both for Peru; Parson Brownlow, lumber, for Chillicothe, and Iliadore, light, for Henry. Eight feet seven inches of water on the mitre-sill of lock fifteen.

ESCAPADE.

Four Youthful Criminals Tire of Confinement in the County Jail.

They Obtain Revolvers from Visiting Friends and Make a Bold Push.

The Turnkey Finds Discretion the Better Part of Valor, and Allows Them to Depart.

Deputy Sheriff Eric Stone, a turnkey at the County Jail, has been extremely unlucky in his management of the affairs of the prison during the absence of his superior officer. One night in the early part of last summer two prisoners who were confined in the old jail succeeded in making their escape by tunnelling under the kitchen and getting out in the yard through a grating. Mr. Stone was on watch at the time. At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Stone was also on watch, and four prisoners,—the most desperate inmates of the institution,—gained their freedom.

The following account of the escape is written from information received from Stone himself, "Nick," his boy-assistant, and a debtor whose name could not be ascertained. It shows that the four daring rascals had closely studied the chances, and were determined to gain their freedom or take life in the attempt:

Shortly before 11 o'clock, Stone was sitting outside the door of the Sheriff's office, talking to an officer of the Harrison Street Station. The prisoners, with the exception of a few debtors and a boy named John Lee, who shot and almost killed two policemen on West Twelfth street, a year ago last spring, were apparently secure in their cells, and the door of the jail was locked. Stone did not apprehend any trouble, as the prisoners were unusually well-behaved and silent. The fact that young Lee was walking about the corridors did not give the turnkey any uneasiness. It had been the custom of the head jailer and the turnkeys to allow the boy that liberty, and he had never abused it. Moreover, he was willing to perform any service that was asked of him, and was always unusually obliging to Stone. While the latter was conversing with the policeman, and enjoying the fresh air, his assistant, Nick, who had been looking around on the outside, entered the jail. About ten or fifteen minutes afterward Stone went in, and the policeman resumed his journey.

Stone unlocked the door, entered, and locked it again behind him. He deposited the key in a pocket of his pantaloons. Immediately inside of the door to which reference is had is a corridor about ten feet wide which runs north and south through the building. On the opposite side of it are the tiers of cells, which run east and west. Directly facing the door is the end of one of the tiers, and it is impossible for any one entering the jail to see who is standing near the cells in the northern side of the tier. At any rate, Stone failed to observe anything unusually wrong there last night.

After locking the door, he walked along the corridor toward the north end of the wing. He had proceeded but a few feet before John Lee, William Bulger, Mike Galvin, and William Ryan, *alias* McHale [illegible] He at first refused to deliver it up, and undertook to persuade the ruffians to remain where they were. A blow on the head from a slung-shot in the hands of Lee convinced him that his friendly advice was thrown away, and that, if he valued his life, he had better give up the key. All this time the imprisoned debtor was looking on, but dared not say a word. "Nick," according to his own statement, was engaged in the female end of the jail, and the other debtors were scattered about through the corridors, and out of sight. They claim to know nothing about the escape. Stone handed the key to Bulger, who quickly unlocked the door; the others meanwhile kept their revolvers pointed at the turnkey's head, and threatened to shoot if he made any attempt to interfere with their designs. When everything was in readiness they darted out. As they fled, one of the party fired a shot over his shoulder in order to frighten Stone should he attempt to give chase.

About midnight, Bulger and Galvin were seen passing over Madison street bridge by citizens who knew them well, and Lee and Ryan were observed on Adams street bridge. The four belong to the West Division, and are well known to nearly every officer in the Second Precinct. Policemen were placed on their track as soon as possible. It is probable that they will be captured before long, as they are thieves of the small-fry order, and do not know enough to keep out of the way.

The way in which this daring escape was made is said to be as follows: The turnkeys have been in the habit of hanging the keys of the cells on the knob of a cupboard, situated in the corridor, near the main entrance. It was supposed that, when the outside door was locked, no use could be made of the cell keys. The possibility of the introduction of firearms into the jail does not seem to have entered into the philosophy of the jailers. When young Lee found that "Nick" was in the female department, and that Stone was outside of the building, that the confined debtors were scattered here and there through the jail, he secured the cell keys and proceeded to unlock the door of No. 37, wherein Bulger, Galvin, and Ryan were confined. The four then produced and cocked their revolvers, and waited the approach of Stone.

It is supposed that the friends of the prisoners brought the weapons to them. Bulger's brother visited him on Saturday, and Galvin's mother called to see him yesterday. The custom of searching strangers does not prevail in our County Jail to any great extent, and but very little difficulty is experienced in smuggling in files, saws, jimmies, or any other instrument by whose assistance an escape might be made. Doubtless the rules will be speedily improved upon in this particular. Stone is very anxious that they should be, as he suffers the double pain of humiliation and a broken head.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Article 47," presented last night at McVicker's Theatre for the first time in the West, is a play of genuine French peculiarities. Beginning with the disfigurement of a mistress by a frantic lover, the plot runs through a succession of passionate scenes, with the usual piquant Parisian accessories, and ends finally in despair, madness, and death, after the old sensational manner. The heroine wears her rue with a difference, however, for the true French playwright rarely repeats himself in his pieces, except in general resemblances inherent in the typical drama of the nation. The first act is merely a prologue to the play, and essential to a proper understanding of what follows. It was, therefore, a misfortune, last night, that the audience, which was large and fashionable, should have been so slow in coming that many were not in their places until the first *entr'acte*, and were, in consequence, obliged to spend the remainder of the time in a maze of doubt, and in anxious inquiry of neighbors as to the meaning of the vagaries of the heroine, which were to them incomprehensible. Although we do not desire to encourage lateness of arrival, we venture to give the briefest possible summary of the plot for the convenience of those desiring to witness the performance. *Cora* (Mrs. Allen) is a fashionable Parisienne beloved by *George Duhamel* (Mr. O'Neil). In a moment of rage, caused by jealousy, the lover shoots his mistress with a pistol, inflicting not a fatal, but a ghastly wound, that disfigures her for life. To lose her lover and her beauty at the same time renders her frantic, and in the court of her anger *Cora* brings the case into excess, and sends *Duhamel* remorselessly to the galleys for five years. He serves his time, and is enlarged, but according to "Article 47" is required to live at a place specified, under the continual *surveillance* of the police. He violates the conditions, and, going to Paris under an assumed name with his mother, *Madame Duhamel* (Mrs. Stoneall), marries *Marcelle* (Miss McAllister), daughter of *Mons. de Rives* (Mr. Lanergan). *Cora* has, in the meantime, also removed from Rouen to Paris, and there lives in luxury, her house being the resort of fashionable gentlemen devoted to games of chance. *Duhamel*, unwarily, comes to the house of *Cora*, in whom the passion of love, never quite dead within her, revives with ten-fold vigor when she again beholds him. She appeals to him for sympathy; he rejects her, but is made her slave through fear when she threatens to cause his rearrest for violating "Article 47." *Duhamel's* continued visits arouse the jealousy of *Marcelle*, who, at last, pursues her husband into his gilded cage. He tells his wife all, bursts the bonds that confine him, leaves the place with her, and *Cora* becomes a maniac. There remains, nevertheless, sufficient method in her madness to permit her to write a letter to the police, giving the information that *Duhamel* has violated the law, and is liable to rearrest. The epistle, fraught with its important tidings, is intercepted,—shall we say by the dramatist?—and the play ends with the death of the lady, whose insane sorrows give it its chief interest.

The scenery used in the illustration of the various scenes was handsome, and quite as elaborate as a two-weeks' run of the piece warranted. The more important of the characters admit of great finish and enlargement of detail unattainable by the best of actors in so brief a time allowed for preparation. Mrs. Allen showed much energy of action and intensity of passion in the portion of the play where the interest culminates in insanity, and was honored with a call before the curtain. Greater experience will enable her to shade the part more delicately, to introduce a greater amount of by-play, and to work up more gradually and effectively the climax of conflicting emotions which results in madness. Mr. O'Neil dressed his discouraging character neatly, and played it with grace and energy. The *role* of Mr. Lanergan admits of but slight display of his excellencies. Mr. Powers, as *Victor Maselier*, one of the theatrical adjuncts, had also a thankless part, to which he will, however, with care and study be able to give some individuality. The general movement of the piece was hardly lively enough to be Frenchy, and the few humorous characters introduced were not made sufficiently amusing. The *role* of *Dr. Combes* gives an opportunity for character acting, which remained last evening entirely unimproved by Mr. Blake. Mrs. Stoneall did conscientiously and well all that was required of her, which was not much, and the remaining *dramatis personæ*, all of them of subordinate importance, were enacted with as much ability and correctness as could have been expected from a first representation. The acting of the piece, and the general manner of its presentation are worthy of much commendation, and, as it will improve nightly, it will be one of the chief attractions of the week, and one of the events of the season.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The "Palace of Truth" proved to be sufficiently attractive to fill the Academy of Music. The play, having been well rehearsed, passed off smoothly. Its humor was bright and lively, and the scenery with which it was illustrated was much admired. When the curtain fell for the last time, the applause was loud and long continued, but failed to bring the actors and the audience face to face.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

People were once more attracted to the Globe Theatre, last evening, by the new Vaudeville Company, and the unusual attractions. The programme was good of its kind, and its various features were received with repeated evidences of approbation.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

The third and last week of Chiarini's Circus opened on last evening to a moderately-sized house—one much smaller, in fact, than has before attended his excellent performance. The new parts of the programme were excellent, and evinced a desire to keep up the reputation which the organization has gained. The entree was supplanted by an excellent series of carpet gymnastics, introducing as fine a set of athletes as have ever appeared in the ring here, though more drill together will improve them. Miss Halloway did a very neat bit of pad riding, though why it should have been billed as "Mythological," passes comprehension. The same remark will apply to Theodore Cuba's performance of four Shetlands. What element it had that could be termed "Athenian," did not appear. The Carlos reproduced the two acts which made them such favorites during the past two weeks, and proved themselves to be the leading feature of the performance. The monkey, introduced for the first time, is a wonderful animal, being a fine gymnast, turning back somersaults with ease, and withal a first-class equestrian. He has, moreover, a temper of his own, and showed a yearning to argue the point with some youngsters who made fun of him. Had he gone over into the audience, he would have made it excessively fresh for some of them. The remainder of the bill was made up of the best features of the preceding weeks, and furnished a very entertaining and amusing evening. It ought to be only necessary to mention that this is the last week of the circus to fill the house every night.

MISSOURI.

Boiler Explosion.

[illegible] in McDonald's forge and rolling mill, foot of Miller street, in the lower part of the city, exploded this morning, terribly scalding Mike McVay, a workman, and seriously scalding and otherwise injuring C. H. Simpson, engineer, John Reiser, and a man named Kelly. The boiler had only been in operation nine weeks, and but a moment before the explosion the engineer tested the water-gauge and found all right.

Attempted Murder of a Well-Known Sporting Man.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night, a young man, named Lucien F. Bramhall, from St. Clairville, Ohio, went into the gambling house of Henry Perrelt, one of the best-known sporting men in the country, and attempted to raise a disturbance. Perrelt induced him to leave the house, and walked with him to the St. Louis Billiard Hall, where, without any provocation, as alleged, he drew a pistol and shot Perrelt in the face, inflicting a severe, perhaps dangerous, wound. Bramhall has been here two or three days carousing and gambling, and, it is said, has run through five or six thousand dollars, which was given him by his father to engage in some enterprise at Fort Smith, Ark. He was arrested and calaboosed.

KENTUCKY.

The Public Library Lottery Scheme.

Louisville, Aug. 19.—The city papers, to-morrow, will publish a card from ex-Governor Bramlette, saying that the large number of tickets already sold for the Second Grand Gift Concert [illegible] and drawing will certainly take place at the time fixed, Sept. 28, and that there will be no postponement. In addition to the $500,000 distributed in premiums, it is believed this concert will realize sufficient to pay off the balance on the splendid building purchased by the Trustees of the Public Library, a few months since, for $210,000.

The Erring Clergyman to be Tried—National Industrial Exposition.

Louisville, Aug. 19.—The Presbytery meets to-morrow to try the Rev. Gilbert H. Robinson on charges based on the scandal in which he was recently involved.

All the railroads leading here will sell half-fare tickets to the National Industrial Exposition, which opens on the 3d of September. The managers are ready to receive and locate the machinery, which already is beginning to come in.

THE FAR WEST.

More Precious Stones Stories.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Stocks active and advancing.

Corporal Edwards, of Company M, Fifth Cavalry, and his horse were killed by lightning, near San Carlos, Arizona.

A Colorado party, who prospected pretty thoroughly on both the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels, found an abundance of rubies, almandines, chalcedony, and brilliant chrystals resembling diamonds, but believed not to be such. Two of the party, McLoin and Beatty, strayed from camp hunting, and are supposed to have been captured by the Apaches.

Discharged—Brigham Young.

Salt Lake, Aug. 19.—The charge against Moore, ex-Postmaster of Ogden, of robbing the mail of $16,000, was dismissed to-day, there being no evidence whatever.

Brigham Young addressed an audience of over 5,000, at Logan, yesterday.

ARKANSAS.

Arrival of Delegates—All Quiet in Pope County.

Little Rock, Aug. 19.—The city is full of delegates to the Republican (Clayton) State Convention, which meets Wednesday. It now seems certain that Governor Hadley will be thrown overboard, and either ex-Senator McDonald or Judge Elisha Baxter nominated for Governor.

General Bishop has returned from Pope County, and made his report to the Governor. He reports all quiet, and opposes a declaration of martial law at this time.

Judge Barnard Found Guilty and Removed.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Court of Impeachment has found Judge Barnard guilty and removed him, and pronounced him disqualified from holding office. Only two members of the Court voted against impeachment, Messrs. Lord and Johnson.

St. Lucille.

"I am not a gypsy; I tell no fortunes; I know them not, only God knows. I make baskets; they are not handsome, but good, strong."

It is St. Lucille who says this, standing at my back door one sunny August afternoon; a tiny woman, who might as well have said, "I'm not a fairy or a brownie;" but I saw at once that she had been rudely driven from some doors as a gypsy fortune-teller, and in a nervous, sensitive way sought at the very outset to shield herself from similar misunderstanding.

Poor little Lucille! she wasn't one of the grand, heroic saints, who stand up brave and bright, clothed with a glorious strength. Under her uncouth Shaker bonnet, twice too large for the small head it covers, you see a thin, brown face, and smooth, gray hair, parted over a wrinkled forhead; her little brown hands, small enough for a child of 10 years, tremble with the weight of her basket; by virtue of her tiny stature and shrinking ways she is a child; in view of sixty years of endurance, of labor, of unswerving faith and patience, she is a woman, and a saint.

Her broken speech, as well as her graceful manners and the nervous gestures of her little brown hands, marked her as a French Canadian.

"What is the price of this basket?"

"Fifty cents; but if you like not to give me fifty, give me forty, or whatever the lady please, for I have been out all day, and sold not one; or, if you give me some old bed-quilt for a basket, I thank you. I not beg; only the lazy beg; but winter will come very cold; my husband ten years sick with rheumatism; he so cold; he no meat at all on his bones, no meat at all," pinching up, as she spoke, the scanty flesh of her own fragile little hand. "In the winter he be crazy with cold and with pain." No wonder then that in the burning August afternoon she was so keenly alive to the miseries of winter.

"And what supports you through all this sickness and trouble?" There was a little upward gesture of reverence, and the answer came, misinterpreting my use of the word support, but shaming my want of trust.

"The Lord; he support us."

Then I ventured to ask,—shall I dare call it a more practical question, for what so practical as the inquiry whence comes the inspiration that carries us through every difficulty, and furnishes daily the very breath of life, if not its bread? "But how do you get food and clothing?" And then I noticed the little, old-fashioned woollen cape, twenty years old, if it were a day, pinned across her breast, and the mite of a checked-apron that covered her faded dress.

"I make baskets," was the answer. "Every one that has not sickness can work" (this with the quiet dignity of a princess).

When I had searched my store of bedding, and, feeling less sure of a cold winter than she did, found a warm coverlid that could be spared, I hardly dared to ask her acceptance of it, inasmuch as she was "so strong and could work," and it is "only the lazy who beg." But a lovely look of surprise lighted up the withered face as I offered it, and she only said, "The Lord did direct you, he did direct you;" and, rising to go, she suddenly took my hand and kissed it. In a minute more she was gone. The fence at the head of the yard completely concealed her small figure, and I stood at the door with tears in my eyes; they come back now at the thought of her; not a New England woman, whose work is almost her God, and whose down-lying and up-rising are but parts of the plan whereby she is to accomplish so much cooking and scrubbing and washing and ironing; but a little, fragile, light-hearted body, made for a butterfly, but forced to tear off her wings and become an ant; and turning the light of her natural gayety into a holy glow that served to keep this dark life bright.

I cannot forget her; among these winter storms I see a picture that is not painful, although it shows poverty, suffering, weariness, and cold, for there is a grace, a good cheer, an unconscious heroism about it,—little Lucille, earning all unwittingly her crown of glory.—*From "Lives of the Saints," in Old and New, for August.*

CAMPAIGN CATECHISM.

Dedicated to the Liberal Party.

Inquirer. What is your name?

Liberal. A Liberal.

I. Who gave you this name?

L. My parents, the wise Republicans and Democrats, who, at a critical period in the history of their common country, united their efforts to save it from the encroachments of a tyrant.

I. Who was this tyrant?

L. The power against which Washington, in his Farewell Address, warned his fellow-countrymen to beware,—Party Spirit, which promotes sectional jealousies and strifes, and is fatal to Republican unity.

I. Who are the representatives of this power?

L. A man named Grant is the image which sectional Party Spirit has set up as the god before which the American people should prostrate themselves and worship.

I. Who is this man Grant.

L. He had attracted public attention as a soldier during a period of civil war, and, having succeeded in subduing a revolted section of the country, he was placed in nomination by the party in power for the Presidency, as an available candidate, and the people were called upon to sustain him as the savior of the nation.

I. What did Grant say to this?

L. He accepted the nomination, and placed upon his banner the motto: "Let us have Peace!" His admirers hailed him as the Second Washington, and the people, with considerable unanimity, made him President, and indorsed his prayer for Peace.

I. Did Grant keep his promises?

L. His partisans claim that he has faithfully fulfilled his work, and that the Nation was never so peaceful and prosperous, and the people never so contented and happy.

I. Who are his partisans?

L. They consist largely of the public officials of the President's own appointment, numbering some 60,000 men, who draw salaries and emoluments from the Public Treasury; the members of Congress, who control a large portion of the public patronage; the speculators in Treasury finances, and Government bankers; the contractors and disbursers of Indian supplies; and a class of Southern immigrants termed carpet-baggers, who are employed to drive the negroes in swarms to the polls to sustain the Administration, and to fill their own pockets at the expense of the people of the South.

I. Are all Grant's old friends now favorable to his election?

L. Some of them still stick to his fortunes; but, of the leading, influential men who warmly sustained him in 1868, and who gave moral strength to that contest, large numbers of the most distinguished have publicly deserted him, proclaiming that his career as President has been a disreputable one; that he has recklessly disregarded his pledge to restore Peace to the country; and that he has no further claim on the votes of the people, who should make his defeat a signal example to future Pres[illegible] upon Hayti, a friendly nation; with selling arms to France with which to fight Germany, in violation of neutral obligations; with interference in the legislation of Congress, and attempting to bribe its members to support his policy by offering public patronage; with plunging our foreign affairs into inextricable confusion, and making our diplomacy ridiculous throughout the world; with maintaining in important public offices proved thieves and corruptionists, while making a sham pretext of Civil Service Reform; with turning the White House into a military rendezvous; with deserting his official post and duties for weeks together and seriously neglecting the important business of the country, for the purpose of enjoying recreation and pleasure at the fashionable summer resorts; and with intriguing for his re-election to the Presidency. For these and other gross offences against the Constitution and the People, Senator Sumner has publicly declared that President Grant has deserved impeachment by Congress.

I. Do other prominent Republicans indorse Mr. Sumner's views?

L. Very many. Among them Senators Schurz, Fenton, and Trumbull; General N. P. Banks, B. Gratz Brown, ex-Senator Doolittle, and Horace Greeley. The outspoken Republican opponents of the President's re-election—men who have been recognized leaders of the party—are formed in every State, and almost every county. The brain-power of the Grant party of 1868 is now forging weighty weapons to insure his downfall.

I. Are there other sources of opposition to Grant?

L. The entire Democratic organization, representing about 3,000,000 of voters, in the earnestness of their patriotic desire for a change in the administration of public affairs, with a unanimity unprecedented, threw themselves into the movement initiated by Liberal Republicans, and pledged their united efforts to carry it forward to success, to defeat the party of Ruin, and throw down the idol which has been set up at Washington for a free people to worship.

I. Who is the Liberal candidate for the Presidency, brought forward by these parties?

L. Horace Greeley, who has been nominated by the people of all parties, and represents the genius of a Free Republic, as opposed to the Party Spirit of Hatred and Discord that Washington warned his fellow-countrymen against harboring.

I. What are his merits as a candidate?

L. They are too many to enumerate here. Some of them are positive and form a part of the man,—such as his honesty, independence, and industry; his love of fair play and detestation of wrong; the practical exhibition of his life-long sympathies with the working people; his constant fight against the corruptions and corruptionists of his own party. But, in these traits, he is not singular; only he has become more conspicuous in their advocacy by his editorial position. Hundreds of Republicans have been equally earnest and consistent in the practice of these virtues.

I. What, then, gave Mr. Greeley the nomination?

L. He happened, of all the candidates presented, to furnish the best illustration of the term Liberal, as contradistinguished from Grant's administrative position.

I. How is this?

L. Mr. Greeley had been, ever since the close of the great civil war, an advocate of Complete Amnesty to the people of the South, coupled with Equal Legal Rights to whites and blacks. At the risk of his popularity and business, he volunteered to head the list of bondsmen for the release of Jefferson Davis from prison,—an act which the supporters of Grant charge to have been politically treasonable, although they have since been forced into a partial measure of Amnesty, and have highly honored Gerrit Smith, another of Davis' bondsmen. Mr. Greeley was several years in advance of the Grant party in his declaration of Amnesty, and they yet adhere to the principle of Disfranchisement.

I. What other principles does the Liberal party proclaim?

L. Equal Rights; a full restoration of the Fraternal Union; Local Popular Government; no Federal military interference with States, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution; economy and reduction in public expenditures; the independence of each Department of the General Government; a practical measure of Civil Service Reform; and a single Presidential term?

I. What are the financial principles of the Liberal party?

L. Honesty in the payment of the public obligations; a gradual reduction of the public debt within the ability of the people to pay; reduction of onerous taxation; the employment of honest agents in the collection of the revenue; and the establishment of a permanent plan for the management of the Treasury, which shall extricate the public funds from the manipulations of Wall street speculators and interested politicians.

I. What is the Liberal idea of Tariff Reform?

L. The Liberal party comprises the vast majority of the eminent Revenue Reformers and Anti-Protectionists in the country. But, as both of the old parties contained Protectionists and those opposed to this theory, it was deemed wise, in the nomination of a candidate, to treat this question as a legislative one,—leaving the people to decide it by the election of members of Congress; and this decision Mr. Greeley has promised to respect, if elected to the Presidency.

I. What does the Grant party promise to do?

L. They claim that, Grant's Administration, having been as nearly perfect as possible, his re-election will be simply a popular approval of his policy, and no change need be expected during his extended term of office. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley's election as a pledged Reformer, will open the way to popular action in favor of various Reforms, Constitutional and Legislative.

I. Do the people seem to demand a change in the administration of the Government?

L. The evidence that they demand such a change is to be found in the union of the best men of the old parties in the new Reform movement, laboring in a common, patriotic cause; in the dissolution of old party ties, and the great uprising of the people to bear its banners on to victory.

I. Will not the election of Mr. Greeley merely create a new political organization from the old parties, led by the old politicians, who will bring into the new Administration the tricks and methods of corruption which have been the distinguishing features of previous Administrations?

L. It will be for the people and the press to counteract this tendency, and keep the President and his advisers, and Congress, to their campaign promises. But it would be contrary to the record of Mr. Greeley's life and character if, as President, he should swerve from his upright intentions, or could be moulded to the wishes of any open corruptionists, like Simon Cameron, Ben. Butler, or Kansas Pomeroy, and the Rings that surround Grant.

I. Will Greeley's One-Term candidature strengthen his Administration?

L. Undoubtedly. Besides being without inducements to intrigue for a second term, the new President will have no selfish personal obstacles in the way of carrying out the Reform measures which his election will represent. The Two-Term mania has been disastrous to the highest usefulness of many of our Presidents, and the election of Mr. Greeley will settle this question for the future.

I. If the people generally should view this campaign as you do, they will elect Mr. Greeley with great unanimity, and will accomplish almost a revolution of Government by that peaceful weapon,—the ballot.

L. It will certainly have that effect. The necessity for a change is apparent. Therefore, a sufficient number of the people have risen above party ties, whenever great danger has threatened the country, to avert the calamity. There is no hope at any time for the preservation of free institutions, except in the intelligent and independent action of the voters. A stolid and ignorant mass of people, who may be driven or led to the polls by ambitious politicians, or numbers of men blindly following, through habit and prejudices, the dictates of party, without regard to principles or public exigencies, are alike dangerous to the existence and prosperity of Republican Government.

I. Have you, then, doubts of the election of the Liberal ticket?

L. None; as I believe, the people are aroused to the necessity of action by a comprehension of the wants of the country. If, as is threatened by Grant's partisans, the voting intelligence of the country is to be overborne by the consolidated ignorance of the South, drawn *en masse* to the polls by mercenary men and influences, an election carried by such means would be a mockery, and there will be an end of our free representative Government. Grant can only re-elect himself by such a system, and he might thus perpetuate his rule during his lifetime. But any apprehensions on this score are not serious, in view of the progress of public opinion in every part of the country. Liberalism is spreading in every direction. The Greeley campaign has already reached Revolutionary proportions, and no human force can turn its current.

Inquirer. Let us hope that this cheering prospect may be realized. I join you in a hearty hurrah for Greeley and Brown, the Liberal party of the present, and the promised Reforms of the future! I.

SUCH IS LIFE.

An Old Colonel's Story of Two Newport Women.

The Newport correspondent of a Boston paper tells this story, which may not be true, but is good reading for a summer evening:

The piazza of a seaside hotel is the place to study human nature, and to amuse one's self in a quiet, cynical way. I have derived much enjoyment in this direction from the remarks of a queer old gentleman I have met here, and who seems to have taken quite a fancy to me. He is a fine, military-looking man, tall, with iron-gray hair and grizzly mustache, knows everybody, and seems thoroughly at home here; but if some of these stylish people could but know how he lets daylight into their character and actions, and how mercilessly he ridicules their assumptions, they would have good cause to hate and fear him.

Last evening, while smoking our after-supper cigars [illegible], in all the elegance and dazzle of full dress. One was a blonde of the purest type, *petite*, golden-haired, with a complexion like alabaster, and perfect features; the other a tall, haughty brunette, whom "piquant" best described. I made some remark about their attractiveness. "Yes," returned the old soldier, "pretty, graceful, and one of them rich, but no more heart to either than to a toy balloon." "Are they not sisters, then?" I asked. "Oh, no! and their being here together puzzles me, for they have always been rivals and enemies. You saw how lovingly they held each other as they passed. Well, that's woman-style the world over. They are simply friends pro tem, for a purpose—probably making common cause against some of the fair sex. Five years ago that tall one was engaged to a young fellow from St. Louis—her parent's choice. I always liked and pitied him, for he was a good fellow, though rather soft and nerveless. He thought his eyes of her, and she—played with him and loved another man, with whom she had clandestine meetings. To her affianced she was by turns cold, loving, cruel, and indifferent—and it broke his heart. It did really, for when she broke off the engagement, as she did of course, despite her parents' prayers and entreaties, when the other man was fairly ensnared, he just went into quick consumption and died.

"Did she marry the other?" I asked.

"Yes, three years ago, and is reasonably fond of him, I believe. But the other, her little blonde companion, and a sort of cousin I believe, has a stranger history still. Four years ago, when she was sixteen, she fell in with a poor young fellow, of two years more experience, but no more sense. They loved according to the novels, wildly, madly, passionately, and life seemed insupportable when separated. But circumstances, and her father's removal to the West, seemed about to sever them, when an elopement, a secret marriage, a prompt confession, and the orthodox, 'Bless you, my children,' cut the Gordian knot. They lived like babies a year on her father's bounty, when they discovered they did not love each other so madly, &c., as they thought, and a divorce left them free to seek other mates. He has already got one; she is here on the war-path as you see, and—such is life."

The old Colonel bade me good-night here, and I walked over to the window of a private parlor whence issued strains of music. Here half-a-dozen of the *jeunesse doree* had a cabinet piano, a fruit and champagne lunch, and, inside, several interested spectators, one waiter included, outside. One of the young ladies was singing "Ah, mon fils" from the "Prophet," with a voice and method that would grace the lyric stage, and the gay scene in the room was but another phase of hotel life in this city by the sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Adams, Mass., has now 13,000 citizens and wishes to be a city.

—East Hartford paid New York $52[illegible] last year for stable manure, to be used in tobacco culture.

—The Council of the Connecticut School of Design are now engaged in developing a plan for an efficient and practical art school in Hartford.

—The Norwich *Bulletin* says that "a [illegible] pian fish is a Block Island product. It [illegible] a tail four feet long, with a poisonous sting at the end."

—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are transporting coal at the rate of a boat every five minutes.

—The Boston Young Men's Christian Association has purchased, for $1[illegible], the building at the corner of Tremont and Eliot streets, now used as a gymnasium.

—Carefully-prepared statistics show that during the last six years upward of thirty thousand collisions at sea have taken place between vessels in all parts of the world.

—A kiln containing 50,000 large fire-brick was fired at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Pa., a few nights ago. It is said to be a curiosity of its kind, and the largest ever built in the State.

—It is said that the greatest comb manufactory in the world is in Aberdeen, Scotland. There are thirty-six furnaces for preparing the horns and tortoise shell, and no less than 120 iron screw presses worked by steam power.

—The increase of the German immigration is quite noteworthy. During the month of July there were 11,335, which is more than 2,500 in excess over the number in July, 187[illegible]. Since the 1st of January the number has been nearly 80,000.

—The varieties of wood produced in different parts of the world are far more numerous than most people are aware of. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were, from forty-five different countries, no less than 3,769 different kinds of wood exhibited, [illegible] coming from Europe, 252 from Africa, [illegible] from Asia, 960 from Oceanica, and 1,398 from America.

—A lady has astonished the British Academy of Sciences with the information that she has at last found the principle which differentiates the finite from the infinite. She demands that five other academies shall join the Academy of Sciences, and that together they shall pay her the modest sum of one million sterling, [illegible] which she will yield up her secret.

—In a portion of Siberia, where the inhabitants live chiefly on salmon, which every third or fourth year fail to appear, the government has established a fish savings bank with a capital of 300,000 dried fish. To this bank every male inhabitant is compelled to pay annually one-tenth of the fish he catches as long as the season remains good, but when there is a failure of the salmon and starvation impends every depositor is entitled to borrow from the bank enough for his regular supplies, on condition of a repayment next year.

—A Portuguese priest recently called the Emperor of Germany, in a sermon, "a monster in human shape, and the greatest thief of modern times," whereupon Bismarck sent word to the Portuguese Government that the abusive priest must be "deposed and imprisoned." It was done.

—The stability and continuity of the judicial system of Great Britain has recently been strikingly illustrated by an application in the English Court of Chancery, to enforce a decree made by Lord Chancellor Hyde, Nov. 22, 1662. The decree was made in a suit brought by Sir George Saville, afterward known as the Marquis of Halifax, who is so extravagantly praised by Macaulay in his history, as a consummate politician and "prince of trimmers." The suit had reference to the right to work mines and pits of coal and iron stone in the manor of Rockerdyne, in the County of Salop. The original decree and injunction are drawn in antiquated language, but when translated into modern spelling read almost the same as the decrees now ordered by the Court of Chancery.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Richard Hale, Jr., was shot and killed in a row with negroes at Webber's store, West Feliciana Parish, La., Saturday.

—The first invoice of the new crop of South Carolina rice was received in New York, yesterday, being the earliest consignment ever received [illegible]